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# EICHMANN

## BY

# "LIFE"

# ALIBI FOR A MASS MURDERER

PAGE 4



## COMMENT

### CASE FOR THE DEFENCE

It is an old Sunday paper habit to publish the exclusive confession of a criminal after he has been convicted, but it is something of a departure for a magazine of international repute to publish the case for the defence four months before the trial is due to open. It is, admittedly, not easy—except, it seems, for Eichmann himself—to discuss coolly the responsibility of one of the leading participants in the greatest single mass slaughter in the history of the human race. But indignation, anger or excitement will not help in assessing the new situation which has been created by the publication of Eichmann's defence in *Life* magazine.

This has given Eichmann a captive audience of tens of millions of unsophisticated readers in the United States, in the countries where its Spanish edition circulates—not least, in the Argentine, and throughout the western world which is served by *Life International*. Furthermore, extracts from the articles have been circulated by all the major news agencies and have appeared in much more stark form in thousands of newspapers the world over.

\* \* \*

It is true that the editors of *Life* have prefixed Eichmann's statement with one of their own. This expresses unexceptional sentiments, claims that Eichmann has, in fact, convicted himself (which is not confirmed by the subsequent text) and that the whole story stands as a warning of the dangers of totalitarian absolutism, Nazi or communist. But anyone with any experience of public opinion shaping knows that what the reader of *Life* magazine will best remember are the more startling assertions by Eichmann, and his defence that he was doing only what any other man in his position would have done. That will stick. The admirable and correct sentiments of the editors will be read with more or less approval, but not altogether with conviction, by those who are acquainted with the Eichmann story. And they will hardly make the same impact on many readers as Eichmann's personal explanation.

What is so disturbing in a way is that a magazine such as *Life*, with editors so sophisticated and resources so vast, should have fallen into Eichmann's trap. By doing so they have lent their authority and vast circulation to underwrite without challenge the essence of Eichmann's defence. He does not deny that millions of Jews were done to death. He does not regret it. It was, he claims, a permissible act of war. All that he denies is his responsibility. He carried out orders in the line of duty. He was

no more than a cog, if an important cog, in the Nazi machine. And when he tried to save a million Jews, he was prevented from doing so by the allies.

Unfortunately, *Life* could not leave well alone. The scoop and the story were surely big enough by themselves without having to make cold war capital out of them and so play right into Eichmann's hands—for *Life* in its editorial introduction accepts the claim that men like Eichmann had abdicated their individual sense of morality and accepted and rationalised the evil order which they had to carry out.

\* \* \*

It might well be asked whether this is really a case where editorial responsibility is satisfied by the kind of editorial comment which accompanies the article. For how many of the millions who will read it will be able to judge the accuracy of Eichmann's claims? We do not want here to anticipate the trial which is to open in Jerusalem next March, but since *Life* has gone this far it might also have had an expert commentary on the centre pieces of Eichmann's own story.

This would have shown—and this is the crux of the matter—that his central claim to have been no more than a cog is open to question. At Nuremberg, Kaltenbrunner's counsel described Eichmann's role as "a dominating one" even when Heydrich was alive. Eichmann's power increased steadily afterwards "so that eventually he acted completely independently in the entire Jewish sphere." The evidence of Wisliceny, one of his principal assistants (who was hanged) also shows that Eichmann was never serious about his supposed deal to sell a million Jews and into the bargain, he smears the good name of those who tried to save something from the holocaust.

\* \* \*

The articles in *Life* should however remove any doubt that might have remained about the wisdom of the Israeli action in bringing Eichmann to trial. For had he remained at liberty while these articles were appearing—as had been his expectation—this Eichmann version might well have gone down into history as a true account. But fate has willed otherwise for Adolf Eichmann. He claims that he had to write his account so that this and future generations should know what happened. It is probably fortunate for the moral good of this generation that Eichmann will not be its historian as well as having been its executioner. The history of this era will be written in a courthouse in Jerusalem where not only will Eichmann stand trial but where two moral codes will clash: that of the Maccabees who would rather die than defile their faith or the Nazi who would rather kill millions than disobey an order—and then hope to escape the consequences.



# ISRAEL

## BEN-GURION SETS NEW SIGHTS

### PROVING NEUTRALITY TO AFRICA

*from a special correspondent*

It is now becoming clear that Ben-Gurion is again leading the country into a major reorientation of foreign policy—with most of the politicians (even in his own party) and all the press trailing way behind. There can be no doubt now that the Prime Minister has set course towards a much more expressive policy of non-identification.

Nothing has shown this more emphatically than the incident over the Histadrut's Afro-Asian Institute. When, ten days ago, Ben-Gurion expressed his concern over the massive financial participation of the American trade unions, every newspaper and every commentator in Israel rated his intervention as part of his clash with the Histadrut's general secretary, Pinhas Lavon.

The head of the Institute, former Ambassador Elath, indignantly denied that there was any cause for concern. But now we know that Ben-Gurion was not speaking without the book.

**Grave concern:** Before he intervened, his attention had been drawn to a prominently displayed article on the editorial page of Nkruma's official daily paper in Accra, the *Ghanaian Times* of November 15.

This article took the form of an open letter by an American Negro writer, Jewell R. Mazique, addressed to the African trade unions. It began with a warning that they would hamper their own national progress if they "annex themselves" to the Americans.

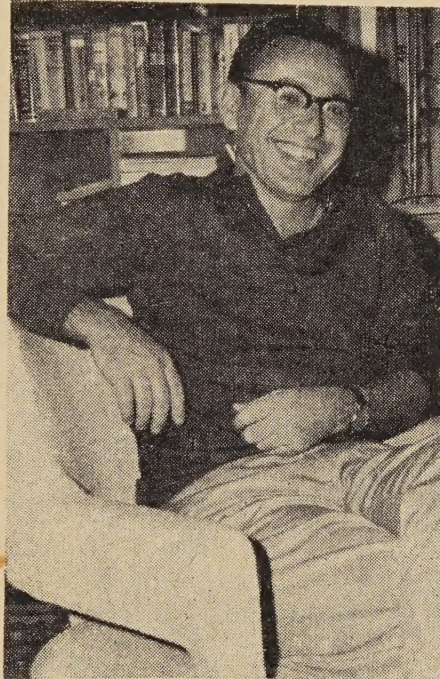
The writer then expressed grave concern about the ultimate outcome of a joint venture of American unions and the Israel Federation of Labour "to be located in Israel to teach African and Asian trade unionists how constitutional democracies can achieve results in economic planning and social development," to promote the democratic way of life and "the principle that independence is not a goal in itself."

**"Discrimination still rampant":** But, says the writer, these principles which the American unions have set themselves to teach the youth of Africa are not practised inside their own organisations where Negro discrimination is still

rampant. That is why the "trade union school" in Israel, which is backed by these American unions, is a matter of grave concern to the American Negroes.

She ends with a warning that trade unionism may sometimes be the forerunner of neo-imperialism and concludes, in heavy type, with an appeal to the Africans to study with care the attitude of the American unions to the Negro in the United States.

"We are convinced that just as surely as the Judaeo-Christian civilising missions imported more jungles into Africa



NEW CHIEF OF STAFF TSUR  
Too fast for "Ma'ariv"?

than they dispelled, so today imported trade unionism may promote more exploitation than it prevents."

**Genuine non-identification:** The article first appeared in an American Negro paper, the Afro-American, published in Baltimore, with local editions in Washington, Philadelphia and Richmond, and a total circulation of 34,000.

Ben-Gurion was evidently impressed by the sentiments expressed in the article\* and by its wider implications. It has clearly reinforced his new concept of a really genuine non-identification which will not be neutralism leaning this way or that. It may well be the most important development in Israeli foreign policy thinking since Suez.

\* He evidently judged by the text and not by the fantastically garbled and exaggerated versions which appeared in the Israeli papers. These spoke of a general attack on Judaism and on the Histadrut—of which there was no evidence in the actual text.

Striking evidence of this shift—and its recognition in Africa—is the far-reaching agreement signed between Israel and Mali last week. For Mali is a country which is not associated with the west, and which, if anything, is more neutralistically inclined than most of its fellows.

**Moscow joins in:** Israel is now the first country which has economic relations with the whole spectrum of African countries, otherwise associated with either the east or the west, and this bi-partisan success explains Ben-Gurion's insistence upon having the basis of the Afro-Asian school of the Histadrut revised and the American participation eliminated.

His decision coincides with a renewal of the Soviet propaganda offensive against Israel on the African continent. Moscow Radio, in an English language programme for Africa last Friday, invited the Africans to consider how Israel could offer them economic aid while she herself was having to seek such aid from the U.S.

The broadcast noted, too, that the Histadrut's Afro-Asian Institute was being created with money supplied by the U.S. with the aim of "carrying out the U.S. theory of neo-colonialism." These facts, said Moscow, were direct testimony that the imperialist powers were using Israel as "a tool to carry out their policy against Africa."

**Remarkable advance:** Ben-Gurion is clearly set upon proving that this is not so. He was helped by the announcement this week that the U.S. and Israel Governments were to end the programme of American technical assistance in June 1962. This decision, said the statement, was due to the "remarkable advance in technical skills in Israel in recent years."

## TSUR'S APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED

Sunday's meeting of the Israel Cabinet confirmed the appointment of Brigadier Zvi ("Chera") Tsur as Chief of Staff in succession to General Haim Laskov who ends his three-year tour of duty on January 1.

While General Zionist and Herut newspapers sought to create an air of mystery about what others agree is a routine change, *Ha'aretz* wondered whether the early retirement of vigorous and competent young men from the armed services was not a waste of manpower.

Only the inimitable *Ma'ariv* found an element of "haste" in the Defence Ministry's announcement of the change in command, a change which was an open secret both within and without Israel for several months before the official confirmation.



# UNITED STATES

## THIS IS MY "LIFE"

### SELF-PORTRAIT OF A MASS MURDERER

from our own correspondent

#### New York:

Hitler may have been a house-painter, but Eichmann is undoubtedly one of the greatest whitewash experts ever. This is evident in *Life* magazine's two-part story "Eichmann Tells His Own Damning Story" which, quite apart from the series of shocks that it conveys, indicates the line that Eichmann will take when he faces an Israeli court next year.

In an explanation of why they publish the story, *Life's* editors state: "*Life* does not publish it simply as a reminder of the terrible slaughter of European Jewry. The self-told story of Adolf Eichmann is a major contribution to the history of a horrifyingly brutal era, and it has a bitter relevance in our own time.

"Eichmann gave over his conscience to a totalitarian state out of perverted patriotism and in return for the supposed solidarity and security that the state promised him. His deeds, of course, make him an extreme example. But among the Nazis, the Communists and other totalitarians, past and present, he could find a great deal of company: men who totally abdicate their individual sense of morality in favour of a set of instructions and directives.

"**Not pleasant reading**": "The Eichmann story reveals how evil can be rationalised because it has been codified. It is not pleasant reading, but it stands as a warning to every member of the human family."

One stark, salient fact stands out—and is probably missed by most readers—Eichmann, as *Life's* editors state, began telling his story to a German journalist "several years ago in Argentina. . . ." Which means that since 1955, Eichmann's whereabouts were known and were kept secret.

This is how the story broke. In 1955, Eichmann met Wilhelm Sassen, a German journalist who had himself served with the Waffen S.S. Sassen—according to *Life's* public relations department—was waiting for a friend in a Buenos Aires bar when he noticed next to him "a man with spectacles and a twitch in the left corner of his mouth."

"**What are you looking for?**": "As I am very interested in the theatre and faces," Sassen recalls, "I watched his

face, and he didn't like it too much. He looked around to see what I was looking at. Then in a rough tone, he asked me in German, 'What are you looking for?' and so we started a conversation."

Eichmann, Sassen reports, introduced himself as Ricardo Krumei, former adjutant to Eichmann. Learning that Sassen was a reporter, Eichmann told him that he had a "very hot story" which would be of historical interest, and that it concerned the number of Jews killed in World War II. Sassen invited Eichmann to his home and began to interview him, using a tape recorder.

"I hadn't the slightest idea he was Eichmann," Sassen told the *Life* people. "He told me Eichmann had been killed near Linz." Then, the reporter states, one day Eichmann slipped up. During one of the interviews he said: "How could I, Eichmann, command that. . . ." Sassen says that he switched off the tape recorder and said to Eichmann: "You don't have much more to tell me, do you?"

"**Obscure and horrible**": "After I discovered his real identity," Sassen relates, "I went deeply into the matter, and tried to find out if it was his conscience which

obliged him to talk, or if there was some other reason. I considered it my professional duty to clear up as far as possible the confusing and bloody story of Jewish massacres during the war.

"I felt it was right to cast the light on his detailed knowledge into this obscure and horrible chapter of modern history. Germans as well as Jews, and mankind as a whole are entitled to this clarification."

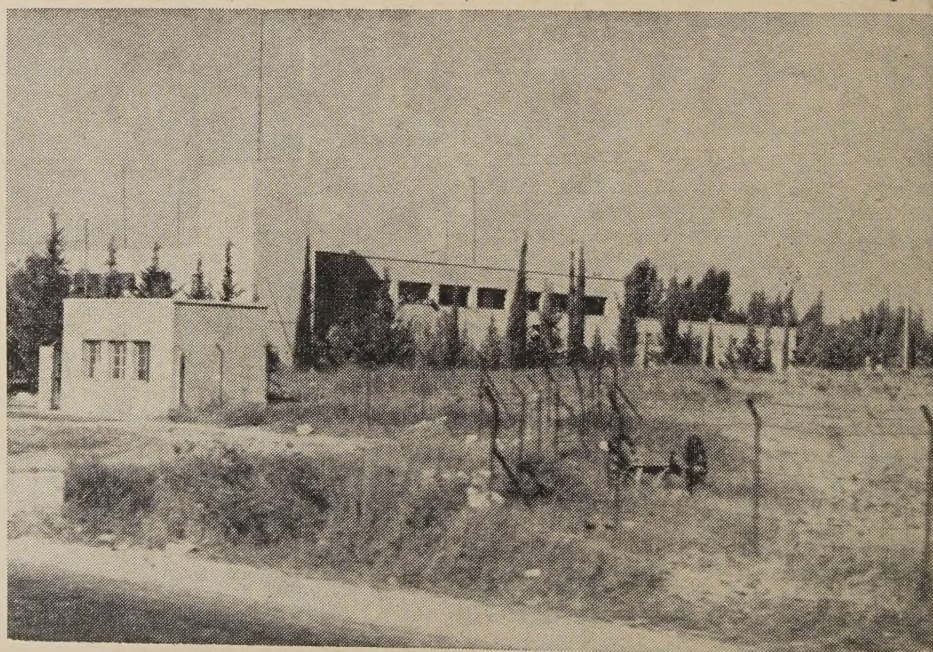
In the months that followed, *Life's* public relations men state, "it became clear that Eichmann's conscience was untroubled." He told Sassen "I regret nothing."

**Eichmann's footnotes**: The two men met weekly in Sassen's living room. There were about 30 sessions, generally of about four hours each. A German stenographer transcribed each tape recording, and later, Eichmann wrote his own footnotes and emendations to the transcripts. He also wrote several chapters in long hand.

His story covered his entire life, from childhood through his escape from American prison camps after the war, with long commentaries about Jewish history, Hitler's policy and the founding of Israel.

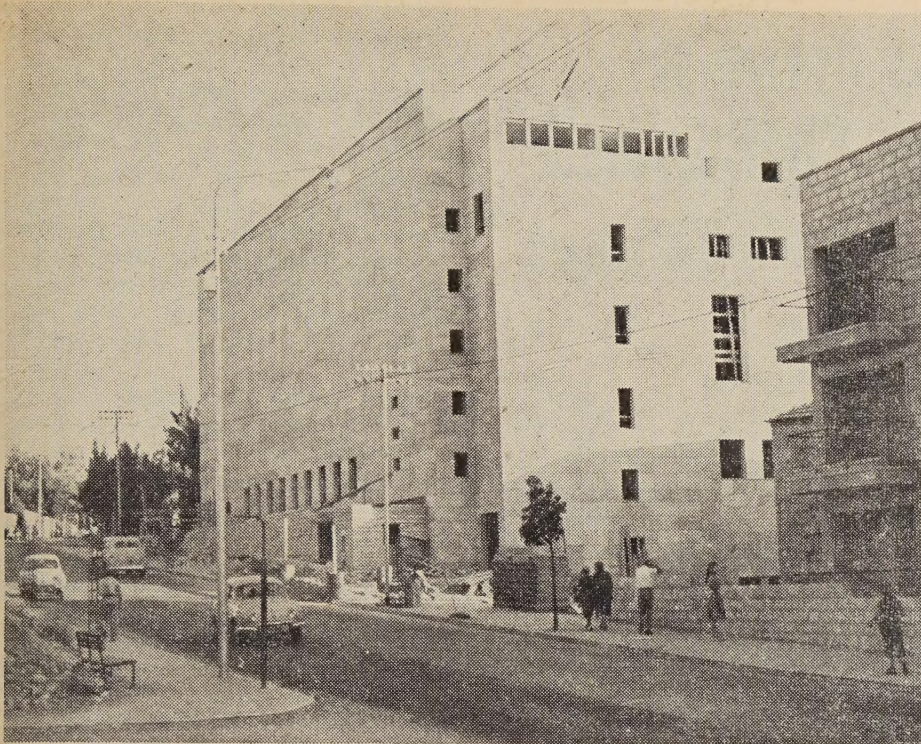
"To refresh Eichmann's memory," *Life's* publicity men say, "Sassen read him excerpts from anti-Nazi history books and passages from testimony against Eichmann given by witnesses at the Nuremberg trials. The accusations often whipped him into a fury."

**Secret rendezvous**: Sassen says that Eichmann was far from a dramatic figure. "It took me at least a dozen meetings before I could believe such a respon-



PRISON FOR A KILLER  
Israel holds Eichmann in a British-built Taggart police fortress





SETTING FOR A DRAMA  
Jerusalem's "Beth Ha'am," where Eichmann will be tried

sibility could be given to such a petty bureaucrat."

It was in 1956 that Sassen approached Phil Payne, then *Time-Life* correspondent in Buenos Aires, about an "important manuscript", but it was not until last spring that "Piero Saporiti, the present Buenos Aires correspondent, was able to cable a specific proposal to *Life* editors in New York. A few hours later, *Life* editors Ralph Graves and Eric Pace flew to Argentina and drove to Sassen's house to meet Vera Eichmann.

"She and her three youngest sons had gone into hiding in Buenos Aires," *Life* reports, "after the abduction, and she was in terror of being kidnapped or assassinated by Israelis. Time passed and it seemed that Frau Eichmann had decided not to come—or had been waylaid *en route*. Finally she appeared. With her was her eldest son, Klaus, a Buenos Aires elevator mechanic who was wearing blue jeans.

**How much did "Life" pay?** "Sassen had expected the manuscript to have been delivered by this time but it was nowhere in sight. Then Saporiti left the room for a moment and stumbled on a briefcase in the hall. It was a fat, shabby satchel. In it was the manuscript—delivered secretly without Sassen's knowledge."

The *Life* team then photo-copied the entire manuscript and returned to New York, where it was worked on in "closely guarded secrecy" for months. On Octo-

ber 14, one of the editors returned to Buenos Aires and presented the draft of *Life's* articles to Sassen for his approval as to complete accuracy, and to pick up some pictures from Sassen and the Eichmann family.

No one was available at *Life* magazine to check reports that something in the region of \$25,000 had been paid to the Eichmann family, a sum being used primarily for his legal counsel who, if the first of the two articles is anything to go by, will contend that Eichmann—as he himself says—was only "a little cog" in the massive murder machine that Hitler created.

**"I carried out orders":** *Life* magazine placed a 500-word restriction on direct quotes from the articles, but even that would be sufficient to indicate something of Eichmann's line of argument.

"I am neither a murderer nor a mass murderer," Eichmann writes. "I am a man of average character, with good qualities and many faults. Where I was implicated in the physical annihilation of the Jews, I admit my participation freely and without pressure. After all I was the one who transported the Jews to the camps.

"If I had not transported them, they would not have been delivered to the butcher." But he adds immediately: "Yet what is there to 'admit'? I carried out my orders. It would be as pointless to blame me for the whole Final Solution of the Jewish problem as to blame the official

in charge of the railroads over which the Jewish transports travelled"

**"Jews impressed me":** Eichmann records that his boss Heydrich encouraged him to "study and acquaint myself even with its theological aspects (of the Jewish question), and he learned some Hebrew. That was in 1935. Two years later he went to Palestine as a journalist, for he "wanted to find out at what point a new Jewish state might be set up."

The British turned down his application for an extended visit, but he was "very impressed by the way the Jewish colonists were building up their land. I admired their desperate will to live, the more so since I was myself an idealist. . . . In the years that followed I often said to Jews with whom I had dealings that, had I been a Jew, I would have been a fanatical Zionist. I could not imagine being anything else. In fact, I would have been the most ardent Zionist imaginable."

All through, Eichmann tries to insinuate that he is a sensitive man, not a killer, a man who abhorred all violence: "My S.S. comrades and I rejected the crude devices of burning temples, robbing Jewish stores and mistreating Jews on the streets. We wanted no violence. One of my former officers was expelled from the S.S. for beating up four or five Jews in the cellar of our offices. Barring such executions, each of us, as an individual, had no wish to harm the individual Jew personally. . . . My department never gave a single annihilation order . . ."

**Jews did not resist:** He recalls visiting a Jewish concentration camp near Minsk where he found it "impressive to see them (Jews) all jumping into the pit without offering any resistance whatsoever. Then the men of the squad banged away into the pit with their rifles and machine pistols. . . ."

"Why did that scene linger so long in my memory? Perhaps because I had children myself. And there were children in that pit. I saw a woman hold a child of a year or two into the air, pleading. At that moment all I wanted to say was, 'Don't shoot, hand over the child. . . .' Then the child was hit."

When he got back to the office of his chief, General Müller, Eichmann reports that he said: "The solution, Gruppenführer, was supposed to have been a political one. But now that the Führer has ordered a physical solution, obviously a physical solution it must be.

**"Bullets no solution":** "But we cannot go on conducting executions as they were done in Minsk and, I believe, other places. Of necessity our men will be educated to become sadists. We cannot solve the Jewish problem by putting a bullet



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lemon

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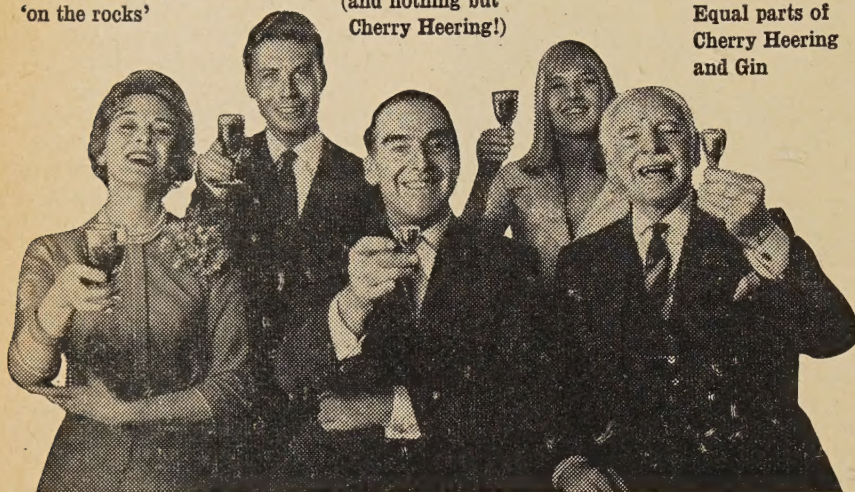
Cherry Heering  
with a dash of  
lime and soda

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(and nothing but  
Cherry Heering!)

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Cherry Heering  
and Gin



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# CHERRY HEERING

The World's Most Distinguished  
Cherry Brandy

TAKE A  
BOTTLE  
HOME!

W.P.S. 68



through the brains of a defenceless woman who is holding her child up to us."

That sounds just wonderfully humanitarian, but Müller is no longer around to bear witness to the fact that Eichmann did indeed so express himself.

But that is not Eichmann's only indication of what he would want the public to believe him to be. He took a ride in one of the buses into which—with the windows tightly closed—Jews were packed and the exhaust fumes funnelled inside.

**Death through the peephole:** "A doctor who was there suggested that I look at the people inside one bus through a peephole in the driver's seat," Eichmann writes. "I refused. I couldn't look. This was the first time that I had seen and heard such a thing and my knees were buckling under me. I had been told the whole process took only three minutes but the buses rode along for about a quarter of an hour." When the corpses were pulled out, Eichmann says, he "was badly shaken by what I then saw."

If that line does not succeed Eichmann has another. It is the sort of thing that might inspire an advertisement copywriter to produce a slogan like "I was happy with Hitler," or "Take me back to the dear old ghetto, that's where I long to be."

Eichmann says that since the war he had heard that two and a half million Jews were killed at Auschwitz. "I find this figure incredible," he writes. Many of the Jews confined there were put on work details and survived. After the war the Auschwitzers sprouted like mushrooms out of the forest floor after a rain. Hundreds of thousands of them today are in the best of health." Then, with what must be a touch of pride in his style, he notes:

**"Ghettoes were wonderful":** "Along with the liquidation camps we continued to maintain the ghetto system. I would not say I originated the ghetto system. That would be to claim too great a distinction. The father of the ghetto system was the orthodox Jew who wanted to remain by himself.

"The assimilated Jew was of course very unhappy about being moved to a ghetto. But the orthodox were pleased with the arrangement, as were the Zionists. The latter found ghettos a wonderful device for accustoming Jews to community living.

"Dr. Epstein from Berlin once said to me, that Jewry was grateful for the chance I gave it to learn community life at the ghetto I founded at Theresienstadt, 40 miles from Prague. He said it made



an excellent school for the future of Israel . . . basically most Jews feel well and happy in their ghetto life, which cultivates their peculiar sense of unity."

**"Most not gassed"**: Later in the article, Eichmann returns to the Auschwitz matter, apparently bothered quite a bit about that scene of mass murder. He estimates that "around 350,000" Jews were shipped to Auschwitz from Hungary in about a four-month period. But—he goes on to say—things were not really as bad as all that.

**"Contrary to legend, the majority of the deportees were not gassed at all but put to work in munitions plants. That is why there are thousands of Jews happily alive today, who are included in the statistics of the 'liquidated.'** Besides those we sent to Auschwitz, there were thousands and thousands who fled, some secretly, some with our connivance. It was child's play for a Jew to reach relative safety in Rumania if he could muster the few pengo to pay for a railroad ticket or an auto ride to the border."

Eichmann contends that in Hungary "our operation was not a battle fought with knives, pistols, carbines, poison gas. We used spiritual methods to reach our goal. Let us keep this distinction clear, because physical liquidation is a vulgar coarse action."

**"No unnecessary harshness"**: His men had "as one of their basic orders that all unnecessary harshness was to be avoided. This fundamental principle was also accepted by the Hungarian officials. In practice they may not have adhered to it one hundred per cent, but that did not and could not interest me, because it was not my responsibility.

"There were, however, individual cases where my men were shocked by the inhumanity of the Hungarian police . . ." but "even our own units were guilty of roughness here and there. I once saw a soldier beat a frail old Jew over the head with a rubber club. I spoke to the soldier, reported him to his commander and demanded that he be punished and demoted. Himmler would not stand for that kind of thing. That is sadism . . ."

All of which goes to prove, as Eichmann says, that he was "a very sensitive man."

**"First full story"**: Part II of the memoirs will, *Life* announces, give "the first full story of the Nazis' cold-blooded proposal to exchange living people for military equipment. After weird negotiations failed with the Hungarian Jews. Eichmann ordered their death march . . ." And of course, Eichmann will describe his own special, personal, sentimental effort to save Jews.

## U.A.R.

### AMER SEEKS MISSILES IN MOSCOW

#### AMERICANS STALL ON "SIDEWINDER"

*from our own correspondent*

##### Cairo :

Will Field Marshal Amer succeed with the Russians, where he failed with the Americans? Cairo anxiously awaits the answer. On it depends whether or not the U.A.R. forces are to be equipped with guided missiles.

It is an open secret that the U.A.R. has been trying unsuccessfully to purchase U.S. Army "Sidewinder" missiles. Now Amer is to try the Russians for short and medium range missiles. He left on Wednesday for Moscow.

While Cairo looked to a successful conclusion of this mission, a further hitch in relations with the west became apparent. Though Colin Crowe, the acting British chargé d'affaires, arrived back in Cairo on November 24 as planned, the expected joint communique on the long heralded exchange of ambassadors between Cairo and London did not materialise.

**Chill on Kennedy**: Explaining the delay, authoritative sources here said that Britain had not yet reached agreement on consular representation for the U.A.R. in the southern Arabian states, and that the U.A.R. had refused to accede to the British demand that Cairo cease its broadcasts in Swahili to East Africa.

As if to emphasise its determination on this point, it was announced during last week that work had started on a £250,000 programme for the establishment of a "Voice of Islam" transmitter which would carry the radio voice of Cairo even deeper into Africa.

America, too, was in the U.A.R. black books. The luke-warm reception given to the news of Senator Kennedy's election quickly cooled to an Arctic chill. The refrigeration was provided by the report in the *New York Times* of the President-elect's supposed plan for Arab-Israeli talks, and for a refugee settlement which would allow for the return of 120,000 refugees to Israel, and compensation for the rest.

**Democrats finding out**: The story produced a derisive chorus from commentators here, who wondered if this was "actually Kennedy's idea." (American dip-



AMER AND SABRY  
*This time on target?*

lomatic sources in Cairo claimed that it was—but that it was unlikely to be pressed forward by the new Administration which takes office in January).\*

Certainly, there was no sign of a let-up in U.S. economic aid to the U.A.R. which, taking into account loans, gifts, grants and shipments of foodstuffs, has amounted to \$487 million since 1952. The latest instalment, a Development Loan Fund allocation of \$6.7 million for the establishment of a paper industry utilising the waste from Edfu sugar cane plant, came on the eve of the visit to Cairo of Senators Frank M. Moss and Frank Church, both Democrats.

Conducting a special study of United States aid commitments abroad, the two Senators had a series of discussions with Dr. Abdel Moneim el-Kaissouny and Public Works Minister Moussa Arafah who gave the Americans a preview of his weekend press briefing on the Aswan High Dam. Then they went down to Aswan to see the hydro-electric plant and fertiliser factories for themselves.

**Kaissouny's strong point**: In his arguments for an increase in American aid to the U.A.R., Kaissouny had one strong point in his favour. He cited the rapid response to the £25 million development loan floated by the government, which closed in mid-November, as proof that U.A.R. private investors agreed with him when he said it was "high time that in-

\* In Washington and Jerusalem the report was energetically denied—see JEWISH OBSERVER, November 25. ED.—J.O.



ternal credits participated in the financing of development projects."

With bond values fixed at amounts ranging from £5 to £1,000, the response of small investors attracted by the 3.5 per cent interest rate had been so encouraging that it was likely the central government would announce another bond issue soon partly to finance the £285 million drawing fund for the public sector in the Southern Region's latest five-year plan.

**Where the money went:** Just how has the \$487 million in U.S. aid actually been spent by the U.A.R.? This was shown in some briefing notes which the Church-Moss mission was given to study:

¶ About \$184 million represented American grants for foodstuffs, purchase of capital goods, technical assistance and educational exchanges. It included the use of surplus American grain to assist the CARE relief programme, flour shipments to drought-stricken Syria (see below) and the Fulbright student exchange programme.

¶ Some \$70 million are in loans, of which \$47 million are repayable in dollars, the remainder in pounds. They cover purchase of diesel locomotives, fertiliser plant and equipment, telecommunication systems and expansion equipment for U.A.R. industrial plants. The U.A.R. has already repaid \$7.5 million of these loans.

¶ Just over \$233 million represents the cost of foodstuffs sold to the U.A.R. payment of which is to be in Egyptian or Syrian pounds. About 50 per cent of the purchase price either has been, or will be, loaned back to the U.A.R. on a long-term basis at low interest rates to support development projects

## U.N.

### MOSCOW TAKES SHUKEIRY LINE

#### ISRAEL'S LOST OPPORTUNITY

*from our own correspondent*

##### United Nations:

Deprived of a concrete resolution into which to get its teeth, the Special Political Committee debating the Palestine refugee question dug itself in for a series of speeches (thirty-eight all told).

We all, reporters and delegates alike, seemed to be drifting away on a sea of meaningless words when the proceedings were suddenly, and for the Israelis unpleasantly, enlivened by the intervention of Soviet delegate Platon D. Morozov.

Morozov, in an angry speech, dismissed any humanitarian approach to the refugee question. It was a political issue, he stated bluntly. Because of the resistance of Israel and her allies, "its protectors," resolutions of the General Assembly had not been implemented.

**"If Israel were on her own...":** "A situation has been created which undermines the prestige of the United Nations. Unfortunately, this applies not only to this item, but also to a number of others. In approaching the problem now being discussed, it is necessary to stress that it is not possible to tolerate any further a situation in which Israel, basing itself on the great protectors at its shoulders, continues to ignore resolutions.

"It is quite clear that, if Israel were left on her own and were not using assistance from the western powers, she would never have dared not to implement decisions of the Assembly."

The refugees, he declared, had to be given their choice of repatriation or compensation—and quickly. The Palestine Conciliation Commission had not been able to do anything to carry out Assembly decisions, but—delegates understood him to suggest—there might be new confidence in its abilities if it were expanded along the lines suggested last week by Ahmed Shukeiry.

**Friends surprised:** Israel delegate Michael Comay, who has been kept busy rising to the more extravagant Arab arguments, was quickly up on this one, too. His main point, quickly taken by Shukeiry, was that the P.C.C. had no power to implement anything.

It had been established to promote negotiations between Israel and the Arab states. If Morozov were concerned about the present situation, then he might use his influence to induce the Arab countries to settle their dispute with Israel.

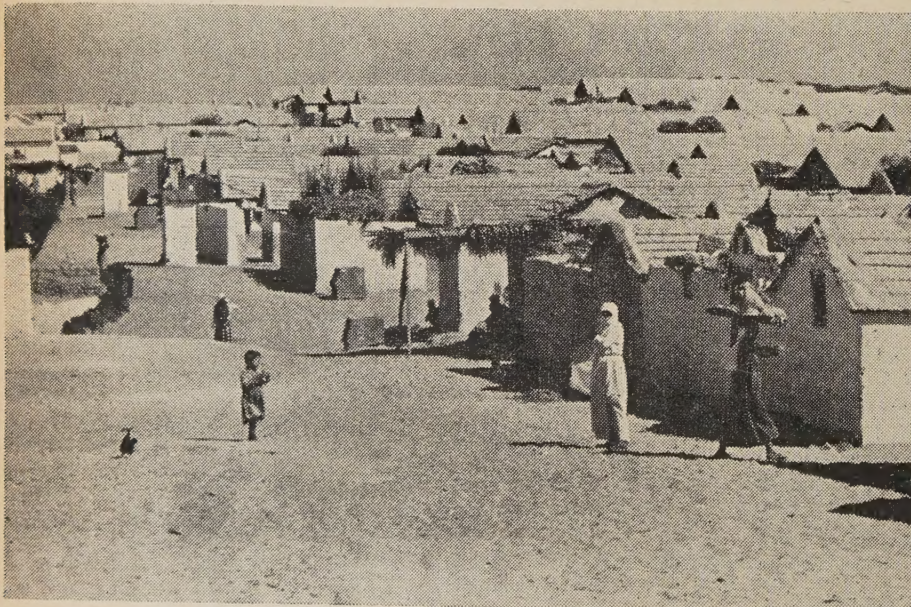
It was a good point, but again the Israelis have surprised their friends by reserving a full statement on their position until the very end of the debate. Not only have they missed an opportunity of giving the Committee some sort of practical lead (and a much needed antidote to the expanded Commission suggestion), but they have also allowed uncommitted nations to go on record with views influenced almost entirely by Arab speakers.

**New Zealand's idea:** Thus, there was almost general acceptance of the principle of compensation or repatriation. New Zealand came up with the idea of trial repatriation of a limited number of refugees to see where their choice lay.

Tunisia, in the person of Habib Bourguiba junior, took up Shukeiry's proposal for an administrator to look after refugee property in Israel and to collect the revenues from it. The Yugoslavs also thought this a good idea. On the Conciliation Commission, however, they were non-committal, urging only that its work be facilitated.

**The pity:** Others, more thoughtful, like Malaya, Japan, Belgium and Argentina, stressed the need, while searching for a solution, to take more practical measures to prepare the refugees for a productive life.

But again and again the debate hesitated while members searched for a really constructive line to follow. The pity is that the Israelis were once again not prepared to take the plunge and provide it.



GAZA REFUGEE ENCAMPMENT  
*The reality behind the politics—who really cares?*





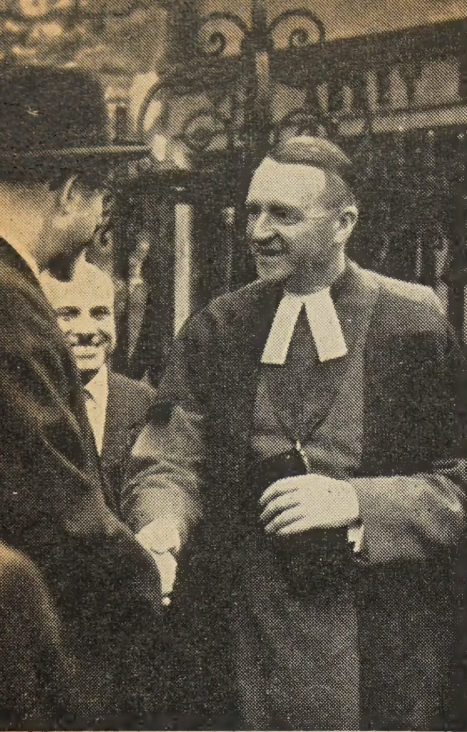
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## IN THE NEWS



WISE MAN FROM THE EAST  
Rabbi Lorenz meets the Dean

### HEATH AND LASKOV: EVASIVE ACTION

THE CONSERVATIVE MEMBER for Chigwell, John Biggs-Davison, tried in the House of Commons last week to probe a little more deeply into the strange cancellation of General Laskov's lecture in London last month. He was not very successful. The new spokesman for the Foreign Office in the Commons, the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Heath, displayed an almost native adeptness in side-stepping the questions. First, Biggs-Davison asked whether the Foreign Office had been consulted about the cancellation. To this, Heath replied that he had been aware of the invitation and also of the cancellation. Next, Biggs-Davison asked for an assurance "that no member of the Foreign Service asked for Laskov's visit to be cancelled." Lastly, did the Government not agree that if this was meant to conciliate President Nasser, it was a rather futile effort?

### THREE UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

To this Mr. Heath replied that he was aware of the invitation (but did not say whether he had been consulted about the cancellation); and that there was no question of conciliating Cairo. But what he did not answer was the following:

1. Did not the Foreign Office in London express its concern about Laskov coming to lecture just when relations with the United Arab Republic had reached their most delicate stage, and

complain that it had not been consulted in advance?

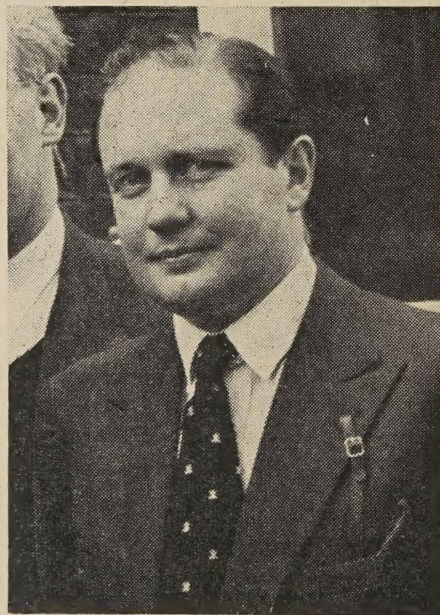
2. Did not the British Ambassador in Tel Aviv make representations to the Israeli Foreign Ministry and to General Laskov personally and draw their attention to the possible obstacle General Laskov's visit to London might create to the successful conclusion of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations?

3. Did not General Laskov then cancel his projected visit after telling Sir Patrick Hancock that he did not want to be held responsible for any possible hitches in Anglo-Egyptian relations?

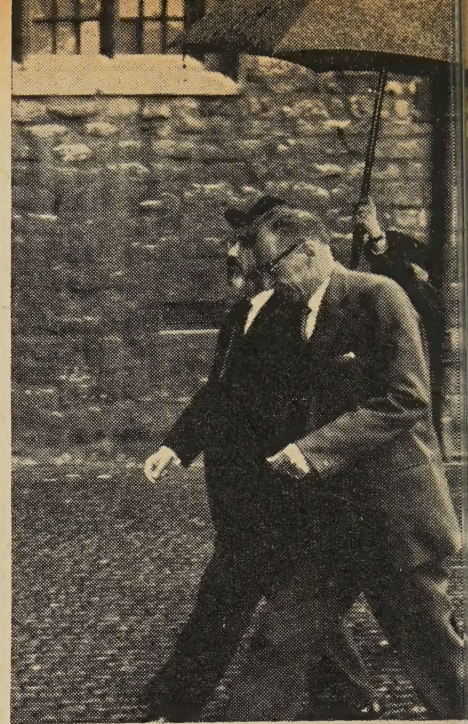
These are three specific questions which lend themselves to a simple 'yes' or 'no.' Would the Lord Privy Seal be prepared to deny their accuracy?

### WAS THE DEAN A GHOST?

WE SEEM TO HAVE LANDED smack in the middle of a commotion between the orthodox Aguda and the still more orthodox *Naturei Karta*, and I am happy to report that, in this instance, the JEWISH OBSERVER appears firmly on the side of the ultra-orthodox angels. Apparently, the ultras accused the merely orthodox Aguda of shocking behaviour. The Aguda elders, they said, actually posed



BIGGS-DAVISON  
A probe deflected



IN THROUGH THE WEST DOOR  
Rabbi Lorenz enters the Abbey

for photographs during their discussions on whether or not they should join the Israel Government. Furthermore, one of the leading Aguda members of the Knesset had actually been seen consorting with the Dean of Westminster and had visited the Abbey as a member of the Parliamentary delegation to London. As evidence they cited the photograph which appeared in the JEWISH OBSERVER. But now comes *Hamodia*, the Aguda daily, and accuses us of forging the picture, maintaining that Rabbi Lorenz never went into the Abbey, that he did not shake hands with the Dean and that this was all invented by the wicked JEWISH OBSERVER. To settle the issue once and for all time, here is the evidence once more: on my left, the Rabbi and the Dean shake hands; on my right, the Rabbi is escorted into the Abbey. These are the facts. The rest I now leave to the tender mercies of the ultras of the *Naturei Karta* and the orthodox of the Aguda. And I feel rather sorry for Rabbi Lorenz; after all, he acted as a normal civilised member of a Parliamentary delegation should behave, and now he is made to swallow some of his own party medicine. It's not fair.

### SHAFTESLEY RESIGNS FROM "JEWISH CHRONICLE"

JOHN SHAFTESLEY, THE PAPER'S former editor, has resigned his directorship on the board of the *Jewish Chronicle*, only two years after giving up the post of



editor to join the Board. That leaves as members of the Board the following five: David Kessler, who is described as "publisher", Leonard Stein, "barrister", Edwin Samuel, the solitary "journalist", Elias Birk, "solicitor" and Philip Zec, "editorial consultant". But the only shareholders among the directors are Leonard Stein, who has one share out of 13,000 issued, and David Kessler who has some eight thousand, though most of the rest are in the Kessler family. The new editor, William Frankel, is not a director, nor a shareholder.

### BACK INTO ISOLATION?

This rather excessive monopolisation of power is, I gather, putting the management of the paper under some strain. In particular, the recent persistent and continuous attacks on Zionism and the Zionist movement may, it is feared, once again isolate the paper from the most active and progressive (and most generous) sections of the Anglo-Jewish community. And this would leave it once more, as so often before the establishment of the State of Israel, as the spokesman and representative of that anti-Zionist part of Anglo-Jews who look upon Israel as a kind of extended Evelyn de Rothschild school, a worthy cause to be charitably supported, but not something which calls for undue sacrifice or too much identification. There is nothing to be said against holidays in Israel (it is good for advertising) or against investments (especially if the Rothschilds are associated with them). But when it comes to politics, to education, to fund raising, to



DAVID KESSLER  
*In the family*

immigration or to the organisation of Anglo-Jewry or any other Jewry, then the Zionist becomes an object of ridicule and denigration. Try as he may, he can do no good, no right.

I would be the last person to suggest that the opposite is true, that there is nothing wrong with Zionists or Zionism today; there is a great deal that needs improving. But the *Jewish Chronicle* campaign does not propose any improvements, only its abolition—the removal of Zionism from the communal scene. I wonder what would take its place if the paper had its way? The Tercentenary Celebration fiasco in which the *Chronicle* played a leading part, is perhaps a case in point. What has Anglo-Jewry minus the Zionists achieved during the last decade? They may sneer at the Zionist fund-raisers, but look at the thirty million pounds the Zionists have raised. They may be superior about the political work of Zionism, but then they treated Weizmann in his day in much the same way. I am not surprised that some of the *Chronicle's* directors, who are themselves active Zionists, are not too happy.

### WHAT THE EYE DOES NOT SEE ...

I HAVE BEEN READING a rather revealing article by the *Jewish Chronicle's* editorialist and "expert" on Zionist affairs in the Israeli daily paper *Ha'aretz*.

According to the writer, Zionism (essentially for the foreign-born) has lost all appeal to Anglo-Jewry; the funds raised for Israel by the J.P.A., Wizo and the Jewish National Fund are contributed by the truly British Jewish middle-class businessmen "who prefer Israeli diplomats and ministers to Zionists". The Jewish Agency and Wizo are "a farce" and only justify themselves by their interference in Israeli affairs.

### THE REAL CRITICISM

But when all has been said about the shortcomings of the Zionist Organisation, there remains another aspect, which the disillusioned "Israelis" who find their haven in the editorial columns of the *Chronicle*, are inclined to overlook. What these unloved Zionists have achieved in Israel can best be seen when one takes a walk in Jerusalem, in Tel Aviv, in Rehovot, or in Haifa; or on a walk through the settlements in Galilee or in the Negev: the University, the Weizmann Institute, the Technion, the Religious Centre, the Hadassah Hospital, the South African corporations, the hotels, the Youth Aliya villages, the independent oil supply, investments, customers the world over for Israeli exports—where would they be without the Zionists disliked by the *Jewish Chronicle* in London and *Ha'aretz* in Israel? Come to think of it, they have not done too badly; but they could still do much more and much better. That is the real criticism that can be made and ought to be made. That is my criticism of the Zionist Organisation—and of its leadership.



JOHN SHAFTESELEY  
*Off the board*



EDWIN SAMUEL  
*On whose side?*



# ARAB WORLD

## NOW EGYPT TURNS TO OIL ANOTHER BATTLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

*from our own correspondent*

### Cairo :

The new oil strike at Rahmi on the Red Sea coast, some 31 miles north of the Bakr and Krim oilfields, has encouraged the oil experts of Egypt's General Oil Company to hope that a solution to the U.A.R. perplexing fuel problems may have been brought a little nearer.

So far there has been only a trickle of oil at Rahmi, but if this develops into a strong flow, Egypt's fourteenth producing field will have come into production. Drilling began last June, down to 4,580 feet, and at that depth there was not much more than a dribble of oil—70.6 cubic feet a day. To boost the trial wells' production, they had to be specially treated.

No crude had ever been found in the Rahmi area before, so careful qualitative analysis was necessary. According to the Government, tests have proved that the quality of Rahmi crude is better than that produced at either Bakr or Krim. But nobody has yet been prepared to come out and say what production at Rahmi might be.

**Damage made good :** The costly (and so far fruitless) oil prospecting ventures in the western desert are still going on, with new Russian equipment, but every one of Egypt's producing fields is still located on the Red Sea's western shore or in Sinai.

Gemsa, Hurghada, Ras Ghareib, Bakr and Krim are the main coastal ones; Balaim, Sudr, Ras Matarma, Asl and Wadi Feiran the principal Sinai fields. Many of the latter were severely damaged by the Israelis during their 1956 Sinai campaign, but the damage has been completely made good.

It is a striking fact, particularly in the case of the U.A.R., which has mapped out an ambitious industrialisation programme, that Egypt has almost no source of energy or power except oil. Since 1952, the consumption of coal, all of which has to be imported, has dropped to less than seven per cent of total fuel consumption.

Only 300,000 tons of coal were burnt in 1959.

**Industry takes half :** Last year Egypt used a total of 4½ million tons of fuel, five times the 1939 figure of 800,000 tons. Over half—55 per cent—of all Egypt's factories now burn oil for power, against 24 per cent in the U.S., and 38 per cent in western Europe. Industry as a whole takes 52 per cent of the total amount of oil consumed for fuel, transport 34 per cent, and public utilities, 14 per cent.

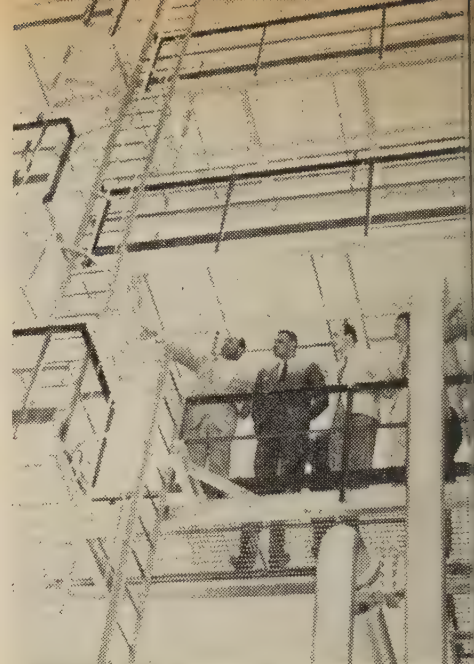
Of course, when Saad el Ali, the Aswan High Dam, is completed, it is expected to change the situation completely, but for the time being, oil remains Egypt's main source of heat, light and power.

Although total domestic oil production was only 1½ million tons in 1956 (the last year for which complete statistics are available here), official announcements stressed that, by the end of this year, Egypt was expected to meet all her own oil needs. Balaim, Ras Ghareib, and possibly Rahmi, may help to close the gap between requirements and production. So will Ras Bakr, opened in 1958 and in economically significant production by February this year.

Oil has been a fact of life in Egypt since Pharaonic times. When the Romans invaded Egypt they found crude oil oozing from what are today still known as the Mons Petroleum Hills in the eastern desert.

**Egyptian Oil Trust :** The world's first oil well to be drilled by modern methods was started in 1859, and nine years later, in 1868, the idea of an Egyptian oil industry first became a possibility with the discovery by miners working in a sulphur pit at Gemsa, on the Gulf of Suez, of oil actually dripping from cracks in the sulphur beds.

It took another sixteen years, until 1884 in fact, for serious drilling to be begun at Gemsa. But the Belgian and American experts called in to do the job



NASSER AT MOSEROD  
*Russians keep on looking*

could never produce anything more than a small trickle of oil. Only when the Egyptian Oil Trust, formed with British capital in 1908, came on the scene, did things begin moving. Within a year, a strong well had been brought in, and shortly afterwards, encouraged by this success, the oil seekers opened up the Hurghada field.

Since they first started producing, the Hurghada wells have yielded almost five million tons, but they are now approaching the end of their useful life, with ever-increasing quantities of water coming up with the oil.

**Nothing till 1937 :** The outbreak of the first World War stopped further oil prospecting in Egypt, and it was not until 1937, that Egypt's richest oilfield so far, Ras Ghareib, was discovered. Together with off-shore wells, Ras Ghareib reached its peak yield of 1.4 million tons a year in 1948.

The Sinai campaign left the wells undamaged, and up to 1958, they were producing about a million tons a year. In 1959, production dropped below that figure.

The General Petroleum Company has built a modern company town at Ras Ghareib, complete with water separation and purification plants, power stations, workshops and social services.

**Two pipelines :** There are three main refineries in Egypt, one in Alexandria and two in Sinai, and a separation plant at Moserod, near Cairo, together having a total capacity of some 4 million tons a year, almost enough to cope with domestic consumption.

Benzine and paraffin are carried by one of the two Suez-Cairo pipelines. The other deals with the heavier black fuels

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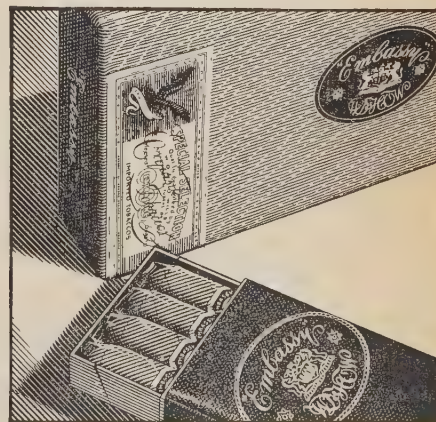
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like furnace oil, diesel oil and gas oil. The pipelines carry both domestic and imported oil, but not all of it. Substantial quantities go by train and road.

Egypt's oil industry, including prospecting, exploitation, equipment, storage and refining, but not marketing, employs 6,125 workers and represents a total annual investment of £E66,070,000. In 1960, this yielded a return in terms of production worth ££30,922,630—a figure, which, according to official reports, means that the industry is well in the black.

**Syrian production:** How does Syrian oil change the U.A.R. oil picture as a whole? Officially, there are still high hopes for the Karatchuk fields discovered in 1958, and estimated by Soviet experts to have reserves of 150 million tons.

Since the refinery at Homs began operations in June, 1959, finished petroleum products have begun to replace foreign imports in Syria. Homs has an annual capacity of one million tons, of which 175,000 are petrol or benzine, 150,000 tons paraffin, and 260,000 tons gas oil and diesel fuel. A liquefied gas plant is to be added to the Homs complex under the present ten-year development scheme.

The economic planners of the U.A.R. hope that oil, and the natural gas often found with it, will form the basis of other successful industries. Natural gas has been found in the south-west Al-Haska area, rich in rock salt.

**Exports begin:** The U.A.R. has already achieved independence of imported coal and fuel oil for power, and also produces all the petrol and almost half the paraffin she needs. This year, a beginning has been made with the export of bottled gas.

According to U.A.R. plans, the country should be able to convert its economy

to hydro-electric power when the new Aswan Dam begins to harness the Nile. Until then, the U.A.R. seems to be on the whole well equipped to withstand any fluctuations in the world oil supply.

## PREPARING FOR A RAINY DAY

IT ALL DEPENDS ON  
THE AMERICANS

*from a special correspondent*

### Mecca:

It is, as I have discovered during this past week, a very far cry from the silken decadence of a Saudi Arabian royal palace, with its enervating atmosphere, to the city homes and offices of Saudi Arabian traders and businessmen.

Though the pattern of royal living is repeated on a lesser scale in the homes of the wealthy, there is a greater sense of realism. The absence of towering stone walls, guards at your door and conversational reticence provides an opportunity for assessing more adequately the true state of Saudi Arabia.

And it is far from being a happy one. The national, as separate from the individual, financial situation is bad, though better than during the past two years. No one, however, will be bold enough to predict that the improvement will be maintained. Feisal has brought order into the national finances—he has not, however, abolished luxurious living, only controlled it.

**Salting it away:** The recent oil conferences and the fact of falling prices have the traders and businessmen worried. At the far scale of pessimism are



REFLECTIONS IN RIYADH  
*The clever prosper, the poor starve*

those who are convinced that the oil companies are going to leave. Even amongst the optimists there is the frequently voiced expectation that the companies will cut production and, consequently, the royalties paid over to Saudi Arabia.

Most of the moneyed community seems intent upon adding as much as it can to the large deposits already salted away in Egypt, Lebanon, Switzerland and America. There is something reminiscent in the atmosphere of the state of France in 1938-39, when wealthy Frenchmen took comfort from their mounting deposits in American banks.

There is a growing lack of confidence which, although they believe it their own secret, the Saudi Arabians are unable to hide, particularly from the Americans. It is known also to the Egyptians and the Iraqis. The Lebanese have been aware of it for years and have now almost completed the run-down of their interests in this country.

**U.K. break regretted:** There are few political dreads. Apart from the local tensions among the amirs, the tribal sheiks and the theologians, nothing worries the Saudi Arabians other than the fear of penury. This lack of political fears accounts for the fact that the Saudi Arabians are prepared to dabble their hands in anybody's fire.

There are Russians here, there are Japanese, there are Chinese Muslims, Indonesians, Syrians, Poles, East Germans and all sorts of oddments who proclaim themselves "converts." The comings and goings between Saudi Arabia and

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Italy are on a vast scale and inexplicable. The commuting between Arab capitals is constant. An explanation is beyond me for there is little to be gained here.

One thing the Saudi Arabians do regret very much is the lack of official contact with the United Kingdom. There is a strong school in favour of an early resumption of full diplomatic relations, especially now that President Nasser seems set on a restoration of normal relations with Britain.

**Politics begin at home:** On the Israel issue, Saudi Arabia barely enters into the reckoning. There is no army worth bothering about and no money to spare for outside adventures. Those Saudis who have the ability to make money make it for themselves and not for the State Treasury, which is virtually empty. Public works—which must be taken to exclude royal palaces, garages, harems and slaves—are non-existent.

There are no political parties. The nearest the Saudi Arabians get to them are the matriarchal networks established through the royal family. In this sense, every legitimate wife with children is a political party because she has to stand up for her interests against three other wives and a number of mistresses or concubines. Each legitimate wife has tribal interests behind her and sometimes these lead to merciless clashes.

Undoubtedly, these grand ladies provide the greatest menace to the régime. They have broken their bonds on the grounds that they are *hurr*, free-born and not to be treated like slaves or the "owned" women. Restless though the workers of the oil-fields are, their power is nothing compared with that of the bed-mates of the ruling classes.

**Close links with Washington:** One of the strangest aspects of Saudian life for the visitor from the outside is the absence of foreign newspapers. Hardly any papers come in from abroad. The régime relies for its information on confidential reports from its ambassadors and agents. The Americans have a monopoly in the supply of hard news, producing special reports in Arabic and English for daily supply to the government and the royal family. These are supplemented by the highly efficient radio monitoring services maintained by the royal family itself.

In addition, the King and Crown Prince receive special private reports from the State Department. The tie-up between the palace and Washington is very close and has been made even more so by the Saudi Arabians since Hafiz Wahba left the Embassy in London.

Wahba was formerly the principal

source of information. His weekly report, dispatched through the Foreign Office, was, by all accounts the soundest available to any Middle Eastern state, containing a complete survey of every international situation and personality in the news (and of great value to the Foreign Office, too).

**Radio dangers:** The few internal newspapers have very little readership. Education outside the oil-fields is almost non-existent and literacy figures are very low. This accounts for the power of the radio—and the danger which is seen in foreign broadcasts, a danger which I would rate only second to the grand ladies.

Despite Feisal's many promises, the administration is still rotten. There are, as yet, no fully trained men. Saudis with brains either go in for commerce or the equally lucrative profession of pimping. The closely linked inner circles of kinship and financial interest work to eradicate upstarts or outsiders. Local governors can arrest or imprison whom they will without fear of criticism. Whipping and lashing are frequent punishments.

The toughest governors are in the oil centres. They are merciless and the American oil men impotent. American citizens suffer all sorts of indignities and are prevented from mentioning them either inside or outside the country. "The British," one Saudi Arabian said to me with obvious respect, "would never put up with such nonsense."

**For a long time:** The Americans are obviously prepared to for so long as it suits their financial interest. And that, every Saudi Arabian loudly prays, will be for a long time to come.



SAUDI OIL WORKER  
*Many a loud prayer*

## LIBYA RIPENING FOR NASSER?

**IDRIS UNAWARE OF  
THE SQUEEZE**

*from our special Middle East  
correspondent, Robert Gee*

### Tripoli :

A short visit here is sufficient to convince the well-introduced observer that only King Idris stands between a complete alliance, if not more, between Libya and President Nasser's U.A.R.

At the head of the pro-Egyptian movement stands the powerful Controller of the Royal Household, Busairi Shalhi, who succeeded his father when the latter was murdered in 1954. Shalhi, I was told on



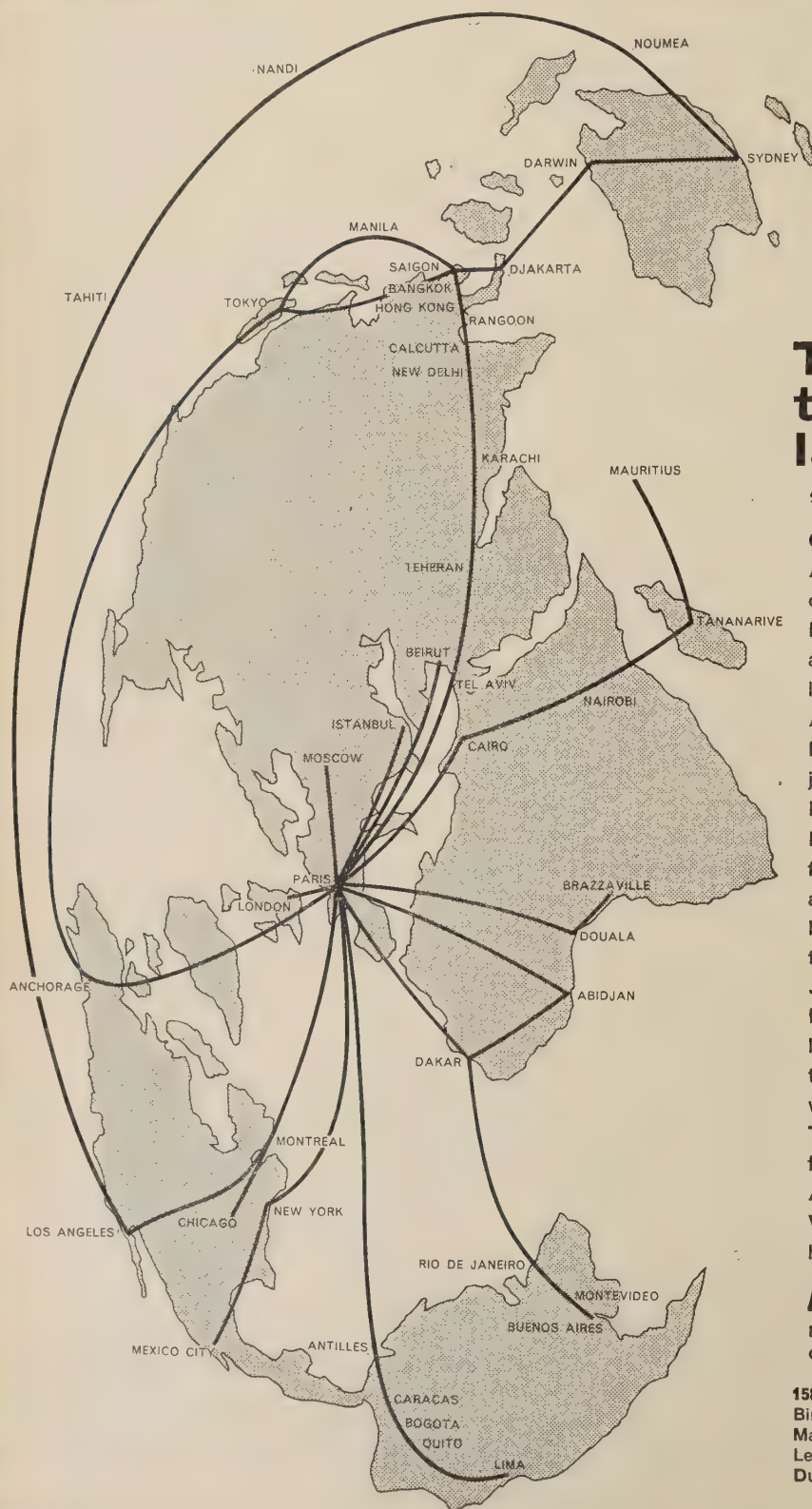
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several occasions by leading Libyans, had Nasser's full support.

For the moment, he stands in need of it, for ranged against him are the ambitions of the Senussi Emirs. While the king reigns, they have hopes. Once he has gone, Shalhi—with Nasser's backing—will be a power in indeed.

**Backing from Ben Halim :** Idris himself hates the Egyptians and does not seem to be aware of his Controller's predilections. He has great admiration for the Shalhi family, arising out of the years of loyal service rendered to him by Ibrahim Shalhi, and will hear no criticism of Ibrahim's son.

The pro-Egyptian camp has strong backing from former Prime Minister Mustapha Ben Halim, now terribly rich and very much the oriental potentate.

Riches are certainly a necessity to live comfortably in present-day Libya. The mass of the people live in frightful poverty, but nobody at the top cares.

**Provincial enmity :** Inflation is at a peak, due mainly to the extraordinary influx of so-called oil exploiters. But not all the many Americans here are concerned with oil. Not a few seem to be somehow entangled with the leadership of the country, and their sympathies, as far as I could establish, lie mainly with Shalhi—and the Egyptians.

There is only one foreseeable threat to Shalhi's plans for taking Libya into an alliance with the Egyptians, and that is the almost complete enmity that exists between the three provinces which go to make up the country. Tripoli hates and despises Cyrenaica, and the king, by confining himself to the latter, has only served to increase this bitterness.

But for the doles that the country has been receiving, mainly from the Americans, there is no doubt that disintegration would have started years ago. Now, despite the continuing infusions of foreign capital, the signs of crumbling are plainly visible.

**Britain's disinterest :** Britain, whose influence here was once so great, seems to have washed its hands of all interest in Libya's fate and to have left the field completely to the Americans.

## MEETING SYRIA'S FOOD CRISIS

**"SECRET" U.S. ASSISTANCE**

*from our own correspondent*

### Damascus :

Though early and ample rainfall in some areas of Syria this year raised hopes of a better winter crop, three years of drought have taken a terrible toll in privation and even hunger in some zones.

As a Bulgarian contractor last week completed the major phase of work on the Rustin Dam project—with four huge sluice gates expected to arrive from the U.S.S.R. soon—both the central government in Cairo and the authorities here continued to make every effort to ensure equitable distribution of available food supplies.

This was in keeping with orders issued personally by President Nasser during his tour of Syria in October.

Gamel el-Soufi, the Northern Region's Minister of Supply, revealed some of the measures taken by his office to comply with the President's orders, transmitted through Executive Council chairman Abdel Hamid Serraj, that prices be at least stabilised if they could not be reduced—and that distribution of food be carried out "intelligently."

**Nationalisation cancelled :** Other measures ordered by the government included stabilisation of flour prices. El-Soufi said his Ministry was maintaining a standing account of 25 million Syrian lira. Speculators were being dealt with severely.

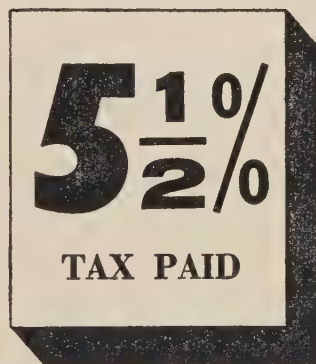
Prices of medicines and pharmaceuticals are to be slashed by 50 per cent. This is a result of "co-operation" by impor-

ters who, said the Minister, have not succumbed to the temptation to speculate in or black-market their products. Consequently, importation and marketing of medicines is not to be nationalised.

To alleviate the shortage of fresh meat caused by the drought, the Ministry is importing 300 tons of frozen meat from the more fortunate Southern Region. The predicted result: average market prices of meat are to drop from an average of 340 Syrian piastres per kilo—the present level—to between 180 and 200 Syrian piastres.

**Unpublicised :** High transport costs have driven up the price of Butagas, both for industrial and home use. However the inter-urban pipelines now planned for Syria are supposed to have the effect of slashing these costs radically. In the meantime, the beginnings of local butane production will soon cut the price.

Though unpublicised by either U.A.R. or American officials, one of the chief reasons why the Syrian drought had not caused even more serious consequences was known to everyone here: the U.S. had delivered to Syria, since the beginning of 1958, some \$2 million worth of wheat, flour and feed for livestock.



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# BOOKS

## LOVE UNASHAMED

THE IMMORTAL MARRIAGE, SONG OF LOVE, by Hugh J. Schonfield; 104 pp.; (Elek) 12s 6d.

In this twentieth century, *Lady Chatterley's Lover* has had an uphill fight in order to prove its respectability. In the first century of the present era, Solomon's "Song of Songs" had an equally uphill fight to prove its right to be included in the Bible. Had it not been for that champion of lost causes, Akiba, it would never have been admitted into such grave company as Jeremiah and the Psalms, Jonah and Amos. Said Akiba: "If the other books of the Bible are holy, this Song of Songs is the Holy of Holies (p. 15). But for Akiba, the little book might have been lost for ever or this, the loveliest poem in Hebrew—perhaps in any language—would have been discovered nineteen centuries later by some Beduin and left for Yigael Yadin to decipher. Yet, having been saved from destruction, it has horrified and shocked countless generations of Jews and Christians and has had to be so bowdlerised, that its picture of love, human love, between a lover and his lass has had to be forgotten. In its place we have had to hang on the walls of our misunderstanding a picture of divine love between God and Israel or between Christ and his Church.

Yet anyone reading the Song in the original or translation cannot accept this mystical interpretation. It makes nonsense of every sentence and does not spare the blushes of a saint like Jerome or of a Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral like Eddrupp (p. 12). Realising the beauty of the poem and the essential meaning, critics, over the last hundred years, have attempted a new form of bowdlerisation in order to lend an air of respectability to an otherwise rather sensual wording. Dr. Schonfield has unearthed all these attempts by critics at rationalising this love song. He describes the allegory theory and the drama theory, the wedding feast theory and the love song theory and has even condescended to note the fertility rite theory. Later he

brushes them all aside, very sensibly, and treats the Song for what it is: "a song of enduring human love before and after marriage." (p. 57).

I can almost hear the author saying to himself: "I want to present to the public a new translation of the Song of Songs, which shall give some idea of the rhythm of the original Hebrew, which shall remove all the mystical interpretations of the last twenty centuries and allow its unsurpassed beauty to speak for itself to the modern reader. But if I do that, biblical scholars will tell me that I am ignorant of all that has been written on the subject over the centuries. So I had better bring down the many books I have on my shelves dealing with the Song of Songs, blow off the dust and summarise the sometimes foolish ideas of pedants to whom love is a fearsome thing."

So, painstakingly, he sets before us ancient and modern poems which critics believe show interesting parallels with the Immortal Song. Thus in a *kasidah*, a wedding song, we find

"Her arms are drawn swords, peeled cucumbers—oh that I had such." (p. 31).

This is from Syria. From Egypt comes:

"Her arm is [a . . . bough?] [which offers] a delusive seat. Her forehead is a snare of meryu-wood."

Further east the poem reads:

For my brother, who reclines like  
a tired ox,

I the maiden am restless  
Alas in wailing the shepherd,  
what has he done?

Was it really necessary to unearth these ancient poems in order to compare them with the beauty of Shir Hashirim? Lovers in spring, when they burst into song, are inclined to use the same imagery, all over the world. The wise reader will, like the lover in Solomon's Song, "bound over the mountains" of wasted learning, "spring across the hills" of irrelevant



LOVE RITE  
Sheba née Lollobrigida

comparisons (from page 35 to page 46) and come to the new translation and the Rashi upon it, supplied by the author himself.

Dr. Schonfield disarms criticism, when he writes in the foreword to his translation:

"Where there is such richness and literary grace there must, alas, be losses to those unable to read . . . the original. For all imperfections and infelicities the translator and not its author is to blame."

The translator, of course, was setting himself an impossible task. He was inviting comparison with the Authorised Version, whose felicitous phrases have become part of the English language. Who does not remember "love is strong as death" and in the same verse "many waters cannot quench love" or "if a man would give all the substance of his house for love, it would utterly be condemned"? In this twentieth century, too, translators have tried their hand at the Song of Songs. Dr. Moffatt in his rendering of the Bible into modern English, and Monsignor Knox, that convert from Protestant-

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ism to Catholicism, in his version of the Bible from the Latin, with one eye on the Hebrew. With these, too, must Dr. Schonfield compete. Dr. Moffatt translates the same verses in this way: "... for love is strong as death itself . . . no floods can ever quench this love, no rivers drown it.

If a man offered all he has for love, he would be laughed aside."

How does Monsignor Knox handle the same verses?

"... not death itself is so strong as love, . . . Yes, love is a fire no waters avail to quench, no floods to drown; for love a man will give up all he has in the world, and think nothing of his loss."

What translation does Dr. Schonfield offer?

"For passion is stronger than death,  
Ardour more adamant than the tomb.  
Its flames are blazing darts of fire.  
Incandescent as the lightning.  
Raging floods cannot quench passion,  
Neither can whole rivers drown it.  
If a man should offer for love  
His entire worldly possessions,  
They would be utterly despised."

Is "passion" an improvement on "love"? Is "incandescent" a happy word in this context? Is the word "whole"—in "whole rivers"—justified? I may be mistaken, but the penultimate line seems to me ponderous, prosy, and not very felicitous.

On the other hand, the translator has some very successful phrases. "I am black but comely" becomes "I am dark, yet bonny, . . ." and later "Your cheeks are bonny with your braids," and "your features, my dear one, are bonny." I think he is the first translator to use the word "bonny" and it seems to me just right. By a slight emendation of the text, he has coined the striking phrase "the tawny haunts of the leopards" and, lastly, "His lips are scarlet anemones . . ." Anyone reading the poem through from beginning to end, aloud, will hear the rhythm of the original Hebrew and he will have, as far as English allows, a true appreciation of the original; and if the reader is very young and in love, he will feel that King Solomon has given precise expression to his feelings.

I have said "King Solomon" but that is only figuratively speaking, for Dr. Schonfield is of the opinion that the poem was written several centuries after that king lived. It "was probably written in the first quarter of the fourth century B.C." (p. 64). It matters little: the Song is timeless, and poets will be making new translations as the centuries go by.

E. D. G.



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## HEBREW STUDY HUMANISED

HOW THE HEBREW LANGUAGE GREW, by Edward Horowitz; 343 pp., illustrations; (*Distributed in England by the Jewish Agency*) 30s.

MODERN HEBREW COMPOSITION COURSE, by Dr. Shlomo Fundaminsky; 170 pp.; (*Narod Press*) 15s.

In the *talmud torah* I went to, there was one teacher who regularly broke one cane a lesson across the hands of his pupils, another who delighted in twisting their ears, and a third, a kindly man really, who used to become so exasperated with his pupils that he would flail about with his umbrella, regardless of where his blows landed. In addition to violence, all these men had another thing in com-

mon—they taught Hebrew as if it were a dead language, and they taught it by rote. Any boy or girl who could learn the *Shema* off by heart, follow the Sabbath service and make out Rashi was a star student.

Presumably these teachers, and hundreds more like them in England, America, Eastern Europe and elsewhere, learnt their Hebrew the same way, and just perpetuated it on their helpless pupils. Also of course, there was no State of Israel, then, to revivify the language and prove that Eliezer Ben-Yehuda was no pipe-dreaming idealist.

Today's Hebrew teachers are different, and so are their teaching methods—or at least they should be. There is no excuse for making a Hebrew lesson anything but an intensely interesting experience. An increasing number of books on the



language, its origins and its growth are beginning to appear, and one of the best among them is Rabbi Horowitz's book. Although it is intended for students whose mother tongue is English, I would recommend its study by teachers as well. The book is thorough without being boring, accurate without being pedantic, absorbingly interesting both in content and visually, and packed with information which the reader assimilates almost without realising it at the time.

*How the Hebrew Language Grew* is an object lesson in how to approach the study—and hence the teaching—of Hebrew. It is not the only way to do the job, but it is a very good one. Horowitz on Hebrew deserves to become a standard work on its subject and enjoy the widest possible circulation.

Those students who have absorbed Rabbi Horowitz's book might then turn to Dr. Fundaminsky's. It is designed for examination candidates and those wishing to improve their proficiency in modern Hebrew. Everybody wishing to cultivate a good Hebrew style and extensive idiomatic vocabulary, as well as a sound grasp of the technique of translating from English into Hebrew should work his way through this book.

Sidney Lightman

## CRITIC, NOT ENEMY

THE ECONOMY OF ISRAEL, by Alex Rubner; 307 pp., maps, appendices, index; (*Frank Cass*) 25s.

Dr. Rubner's critique of the economy of Israel, the first book to deal with this subject in English, lacks balance both in

its structure and in its emphasis. The main part of the book is taken up by a thorough and original case study of Israel's multiple exchange rate system. With the aim of broadening its scope two additional sections have been included, but they prove to be completely unnecessary. Short descriptive chapters about subjects ranging from the tenets of Zionism to irrigation, make up the first part of the book. The last part consists of reflections about the impact of multiple rates on political democracy, and generalises about some of the adverse tendencies which it has on Israel, in common with other under-developed countries.

The book's over-emphasis on the damaging effects of the system of multiple exchange rates on the economy is perhaps even more significant than its faults of construction. Clearly an involved system of multiple exchange rates can only lead to mis-allocation of scarce resources. The very number of these rates, however, is only important as far as it creates an administrative problem. What is more important is the degree of disparity between each of these rates and the actual effective rate. One can readily agree that in the years 1948-56, a period on which this book dwells at length, such divergencies were indeed alarming. Of late, and especially after the institution of the policy of import liberalisation, these discrepancies decreased considerably.

Dr. Rubner portrays the Jerusalem administrators of the Foreign Exchange Control as near dictators with the power to distribute virtually the entire resources of the economy. But were they the real villains of the piece?

Essentially the ills of Israel's economy have been caused by a basic disparity between local production on one hand, and local consumption and investment on the other. This disparity has mainly been bridged by the inflow of foreign capital. Secondary adjustments have been made through the inflationary process.

As an alternative to the system of multiple exchange rates, Dr. Rubner favours another devaluation which might introduce a unified rate of exchange to the economy. The four successive devaluations which Israel has experienced however, proved that these at best can be only temporary measures. So long as the present institutional structure is retained, the basic discrepancies will undoubtedly reappear. Only a reduction in the vested pressures for consumption and investment funds, it seems, could truly doctor Israel's economic ills.

Dr. Rubner's book, needless to say,

also makes significant contributions. Courageously he dispels many of Israel's accepted myths. He shows, for instance, how the application of certain Zionist ideals can even lead to misallocation of funds and social injustice. An inefficient kibbutz subsidised by the Zionist institutions which refrains, because of ideological tenets, from hiring its under-employed neighbours is clearly a case in point. He has produced independently, furthermore, perhaps the best set of effective import and export exchange rate averages, which permit one to judge quantitatively the real developments in the economy. It is this critical and independent quality which makes this book worthy of attention.

David Rosenne

## DIARY OF A "CARD"

THE PRIVATE DIARIES OF SYDNEY MOSELEY; 567 pp., illustrations, index; (*Max Parrish & The Outspoken Press*) 25s.

Sydney Moseley is what he himself might describe as "a card." In an extremely active and varied life, he has done many things, including being a journalist, judging film star competitions, being in on the ground floor when John Logie Baird invented television in the early nineteen-twenties, selling insurance, broadcasting, writing books, giving financial and investment advice (and sometimes taking it himself) and dabbling in politics.

He is not lacking in courage, both moral (he has often put forward highly unpopular views, and has held stubbornly and loudly to his beliefs) and physical. One of his diary entries reads, *en passant*, "Dotted a man on the jaw at the Club today for making some offensive remarks about Jews." The man in question happened to be something of a boxer, and "dotted" Moseley back, but he "took it all right," as he reports.

Covering as they do a period of well over fifty years, from the writer's adolescent days in 1903 to 1958, with an epilogue bringing the book right up to date, these diaries are extremely interesting. Nobody, least of all I am sure, their author, would claim that their style has any great literary merit, but that does not matter here. What is important is the picture they give of the times and events—and people—crowding the first half of this century, and the feel of life in Edwardian London, in the the first World War and in the thirties, forties and fifties.

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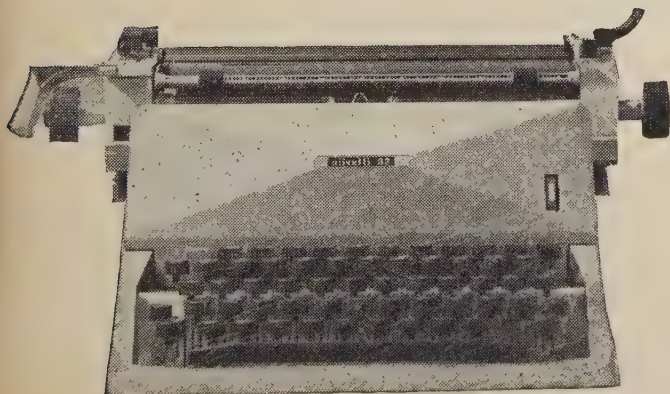
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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### ORGANISED—OR INDEPENDENT ?

Sir,—Your comment—"Organising" the Jewish Press"—calls for correction.

No one is calling a conference to "organise" the Jewish Press—not the Israel Government, the Jewish Agency or the World Jewish Congress. The proposed World Conference (or Pre-Conference) of Jewish Journalists from Israel and the Diaspora which is to take place on December 25-26 in Jerusalem, aims to establish a World Union of Jewish Journalists, to serve as a link between Jewish men and women engaged in the journalistic profession and to foster the observation of the highest standards in Jewish journalism. This World Union intends to arrange training courses for young journalists, to establish a Central Library of the Jewish Press of the past, in particular of the papers which were destroyed by the Nazis, as well as an Institute of Research into Jewish Journalism, etc.

As initiator of this project, I called a meeting of Jewish journalists, present at the session of the W.J.C. in Stockholm in 1959, where more than 70 journalists elected a preparatory committee for this Conference. In the meantime, all the Associations of Jewish Journalists, in Buenos Aires, Jerusalem, London, New York, Paris, and elsewhere have agreed to this project and they will be sending delegates to Jerusalem.

Hospitable Israel welcomes all international conferences held in that country. In the last 10 years, quite a number of international Congresses have been welcomed by Ben-Zvi or Ben-Gurion, by ministers or representatives of the W.J.C.—why should they not accept the invitation to greet the World Conference of Jewish Journalists?

In your comment you mention that the International Press Institute is planning its

next gathering in Israel, and I am sure that an Israel Minister and other representatives will welcome them and show the same hospitality to all delegates. But no one could, for that reason, say that Israel has the I.P.I. "in its pocket".

The Jerusalem Committee was formed a few months ago to help in the preparation of the Conference. The Israel Government, the Jewish Agency and the Israel Executive of the W.J.C. are most anxious to extend hospitality to Jewish journalists from all over the world in Jerusalem and to give them all facilities during their stay in Israel. Again: what is wrong with that?

I am glad to state that there is co-operation and understanding between the Stockholm and the Jerusalem Committees and that the World Union of Jewish Journalists will be an independent and autonomous body.

Of course, it is not easy to realise great plans. But there have always been pessimists and sceptics to protest against every new idea. This was the case when the Z.O., the W.J.C., and even the State of Israel were established. The *Jewish Observer* could be expected to encourage and not to dissuade Jewish journalists from participating in this great task.

Josef Fraenkel

55, New Cavendish Street,  
W.1.

[Mr. Fraenkel, by some dexterous word-spinning, disguises the point of my criticism and then proceeds to ignore it. My charge was, and I repeat it for Mr. Fraenkel's benefit, that what we have here is not an independent move by Jewish journalists to establish a world union but an officially supported

bid to create one. Whatever its antecedents (and I know a little about what went on in Stockholm), the proposed world union has become the step-child not only of the Israel Journalists' Association, but also of the Israel Government, the Jewish Agency and the World Jewish Congress.

The Israel Government is not merely as Mr. Fraenkel tries to suggest, a disinterested but generous host. It is a prime mover in the establishment of the world union and, through Government Secretary Katriel Katz and Government Press Office Director David Landor, has an active say in the compilation of the agenda and the choice of speakers. Between them, the Government, Agency and Congress are providing the funds necessary for the organisation of the conference.

This question of financing is one that deserves to be gone into more fully. Mr. Fraenkel refers to plans for establishing journalists' training courses, for a Central Library of the Jewish Press, an Institute for Research into Jewish Journalism, "etc." Who is going to pay for all these grandiose schemes? The journalists? Come, come, Mr. Fraenkel. The agenda has already been allotted amongst officials to such a degree that the participating journalists will not have a proper opportunity of discussing these issues. ED.—J.O.]

### ISRAELI ANTI-COLONIALIST BUNKUM

Sir,—Your correspondent in Tel-Aviv speaks, as have other contributors to your columns, of Israel's anti-colonialist struggle record and traditions. This may be clever sales-talk in the new African states; but historically it is bunkum.

It is a Western weakness to argue on Communist premises and virtually to accept the Marxist analysis of European colonialism propagated by the new-style arch colonialists.

Without European colonialism there would be no Commonwealth or French Community, no modern African states, no U.S.A. and no State of Israel.

John Biggs-Davison

House of Commons,  
London, S.W.1.

### WHY NO ENGLISH SEMINARS?

Sir,—I disagree most emphatically with the opinion you express in this week's *JEWISH OBSERVER* regarding Hebrew Seminars which, you maintain, enjoy only the support of a small band of enthusiastic followers and I am shocked by your statement that "over-emphasis on Hebrew is becoming an obstacle to adult education."

Hebrew Seminars have been most ably organised by Levi Gertner, on behalf of the Jewish Agency and the Education Department of the Zionist Federation, for many years now. Those held during the

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Summer and Christmas holidays especially are attended by literally hundreds of people, young and old, including University students. As a matter of fact, not all those who apply can be accommodated.

These Hebrew Seminars are the very source from which the revival of Hebrew in this country has originated, a revival which is a concrete and important achievement of organised Zionism. It is a pity that this fact is given so little publicity.

The Jewish Agency and the Education Department of the Zionist Federation do in fact also organise English Seminars. It is significant that they fail to attract the excellent attendance usual at Hebrew Seminars, nor do they appear to arouse the same enthusiasm among the participants. Is the reason for this, perhaps, that people who take no interest in Hebrew also do not take as great an interest in Jewish and Zionist questions, as do those who realise that only through Hebrew can they maintain an intimate contact with the Jewish past and the Jewish present in Israel?

The Seminar last week-end, by the way, did in fact cater for those who do not understand Hebrew. There were very interesting lectures in English and a symposium on Jewish Youth which was bi-lingual. Jewish youth was incidentally gratifyingly well represented in contrast to the disheartening picture at most Jewish and Zionist gatherings, where they are invariably conspicuous by their absence.

Greenhalgh Walk,  
Finchley, N.2.

*Ernest Frankel*

## "ACADEMY": A REPLY TO THE ESTABLISHMENT

Sir,—Mr. Abramov, who I am glad to see agrees "with many of the criticisms," seems to be particularly hurt at the implication that his journal will die. Yes, that is my view; if it continues to be a prestige publication, attempting to impress by a lofty view of the world and its problems, it cannot fail to be out of touch with young Jews. I have no doubt it has been praised and will be praised, largely for intellectually snobbish reasons. But will it be read? The question is surely an important one.

Mr. Apple, too, is upset by a word; in this case the epithet "Victorian." He earns it again by claiming that the "best known modern writers on youth service" must also be "Victorian." They are, which accounts for the comparative lack of success of the youth service in this country and the need for its overhaul.

What I said was that his article "reflects the Victorian view that youth work is in some way a religious activity." In the 19th century, charitable and social workers seemed to believe that, once you got children together, you had the right to drum into them your own religious opinions and, moreover, that by doing so you would cure the evils of society.

It is this attitude still seems to pervade youth clubs. Jewish clubs need an entirely new approach to Judaism and Jewishness, and the State of Israel has shown through

its educational system how this can be done without patronising smugness.

I cannot understand what Mr. Apple means by accusing me of "mocking at religion." He appears to be one of those who believe that the adjective sincere only applies to views you yourself hold.

From Mr. Silverman's letter I must assume that I expressed myself badly. Far from wanting young Jews to concern themselves "with the secondary issues of Judaism rather than its basic everyday challenge to modern man," I pleaded in my original note that they discuss "religious, psychological, moral and social problems which should be worrying them and their fellow students." My complaint about *Academy* is the immaturity of its aim, which seems bent upon impressing by scholarship and intellectual superiority in presentation. I am also disturbed by its curiously uncritical attitude towards the development of Judaism in relation to our current needs. It is not so much the list of contents to which I object—although I find it unnecessarily narrow—as it is the collective aura of middle-aged "establishment." I am suspicious when young people reflect satisfied attitudes of mind thirty or forty years ahead of their time.

Mr. Feist will now understand, I hope, what I was driving at. He, I might say, gave a good example in commenting on the relationship of charity with "lavish clothes, expensive banquets and playing golf." This is precisely the kind of subject I had hoped to see discussed in *Academy*.

*C. P.*

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# ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer — Israel Periodicals Panorama

## NO SUBSTITUTE FOR A CUP OF TEA

ISRAELIS DRINK PLENTY OF IT

Last month the cornerstone was laid for a new tea blending and packaging plant in Tel Aviv, marking a new phase in the development of the house of Wissotzky—a name well-known for 111 years to tea drinkers from old Moscow to New York's East Side.

Founded by Klonymous Zeev Wissotzky in 1849, the firm has a link with Israel (and Palestine) going back 75 years. In 1885, Wissotzky visited here and was impressed by the industrial potentialities of what was then a backward agricultural province of the Ottoman Empire.

One of the founders of the Haifa Technion and other educational institutions, old Wissotzky seems to have been a patron of the arts, both in his native Russia and abroad, as well as a businessman.

One of his protégés was Achad Ha'am, whom he appointed company director, first in Odessa and, from 1907-1921, in London, where the Anglo-Asiatic Tea Company Ltd. had been founded in 1905.

**Began in 1936 :** Achad Ha'am became the company's first representative in this country and to this day, Anglo-Asiatic is the parent company of Wissotzky (Israel).

Wissotzky's dream had been to establish a tea firm in Zion, but it was left to Shimon Seidler, son of a former Wissotzky executive in Poland, and since Seidler's death three years ago, to his widow Ida, to translate this ancient dream into reality.

As early as 1936, when few investors were anxious to put their money into what seemed the dubious proposition of a future Jewish State, Seidler persuaded the parent company in London to invest £25,000 in a Palestine tea blending and packing plant.

**Fully automatic :** The machinery, delivered from London, was the most modern of its kind at the time, with weighing and dusting done automatically, although packing was and remains a manual operation. In the new Wissotzky building to be completed in 1961, all operations will be fully automatic.

His original investment enabled Wissotzky to do basic blending and packaging on the spot and avoid the costly import of packaged tea. During World War II, the firm was the official supplier of tea to the Mandatory Government and British forces stationed in this region.

After 1948, when the English firms left Palestine, Wissotzky became the largest domestic supplier and today provides 80 per cent of all tea consumed here. Today the firm imports some 700 tons a year, and its most popular blend, No. 74, sells for about 70 agrot a 100 grammes (about 3/- a quarter).

**Exports too :** The new plant, with an approved investment of approximately £1 million, will develop tea blending and packaging for the domestic market, and its owners are determined to enter the export market as well.

Inquiries have been received from such diverse places as New York, Helsinki, Nicosia and Lagos, but Mrs. Seidler, today the director of Wissotzky (Israel), told the JEWISH OBSERVER that she will not enter the export market until she can assure, not only first-rate quality, but first-rate packaging too. This will become possible with the expected arrival of new automatic packaging machinery next January.

Up to now, "black" tea from India and Ceylon has been the only variety in demand here, but with the influx of tea drinkers from countries like Persia, a demand for green tea is beginning to



SOME ISRAELIS PREFER COFFEE  
Abu Ghosh Arabs are a case in point

grow up gradually among the new arrivals.

**Tea bags in demand :** Five different grades of "black" tea are at present blended here, including a special blend for tea-bags, of which Mrs. Seidler, as a connoisseur of tea, disapproves, but which are in increasing demand.

The firm also has plans for the eventual production of instant tea. That, as well as high-grade tea in tins, and tea-bags will presumably prove the most popular future export items. The remainder will be ear-marked for domestic consumption, since Israel's *per capita* consumption stands close to that of the Anglo-Saxon countries.

## BRINGING LIGHT TO THE ARABS

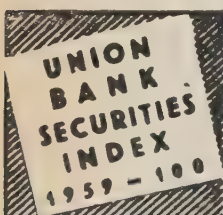
### UNWILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR CONNECTION

from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem :

The number of Arabs in Israel whose houses are linked to the electricity network rose by forty per cent between 1959 and 1960, and their consumption of electric current increased by 600,000 kwh.

Nevertheless, the problem of supplying electricity to the Arab regions of the country is still very far from solution. Though the Ministry of Development (which controls the Palestine Electric Corporation) is anxious to have all Arab villages connected to the network, and the Ministry of Interior provides the villages with long-term loans when they decide to instal electricity, the Arabs



	17.11	24.11
DOLLAR BONDS	91.3	90.9
C.O.L. BONDS	101.7	101.8
SHARES	313.8	315.4

For Investments consult

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OF ISRAEL LTD.

#### TENDENCY :

DOLLAR BONDS : WEAKER  
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## ARAB ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS

	Population	Connected with grid	
		1959	1960
Nazareth	23,000	1,527	1,886
Sfar Am	6,150	264	477
Taibeh	7,000	375	469
Tirah	5,000	229	385
Jaljulia	1,300	44	69
Abu Ghosh	1,300	22	30
Beit Safafa	500	50	72
Qalansuwa	2,500	—	13
Kafr Kanna	1,200	—	99

themselves have not shown much initiative in this direction—mainly because they inevitably (like anyone else) have to cover a part of the costs.

At the beginning of this year, the villages of Kafr Kanna (Galilee), Qalansuwa (Little Triangle) and part of Kafr Kassem were connected to the network. So was the Druze holy place of Nebi Shueib, near Tiberias.

**Only fifteen connected:** By the end of the year, it is hoped that Baqa el Gharbieh, Faradis and Kababir will be similarly served, while Rama, Meliah and the remainder of Kafr Kassem may—the inhabitants willing—also be included in the 1961 programme. Just the same at present, only fifteen Arab population centres out of a total of about a hundred have been linked to the network.

Even in the places already connected, the majority of the population have not availed themselves of the possibility of having electric light at home, though there has been some progress since last year. This is shown by the table.

Assuming that the average number of persons per family in these localities is five, we find that not even in Nazareth is forty per cent of the population using the P.E.C.'s facilities. Taking the overall figures, we reach the conclusion that out of some 200,000 Arabs living in purely Arab towns or villages only about 20,000—or 10 per cent—are getting electricity. On the other hand, the Arabs living in "mixed" towns, such as Haifa, Jaffa, Acre, Ramleh and Lydda, have almost all got electric current in their homes.

**Not enthusiastic:** The P.E.C. is not very enthusiastic about installing electricity in Arab villages, because the small number of consumers and the small quantities of current used make the installation costs (fifteen per cent of which are covered by the corporation) very high indeed.

The average family of five normally has to pay between £300 and £400 for bringing current to its home. This includes a share of the cost of linking the

village to the network, but this figure is not large. In Taibeh, for example, the cost was £70,000—or £10 per head.

Though the sum mentioned does not exceed the financial capacity of many Arab villagers, they have hitherto been reluctant to part with the money for a service they and their fathers before them have managed without. Until this reluctance is overcome, it will be very difficult to make progress on a really large scale.

**Millions of pounds:** A year ago, the Ministry of Development carried out a survey showing that 65 Arab villages are situated sufficiently close to the national grid to enable their connection to it at a very cheap rate.

But even after allowing for the fifteen per cent covered by the P.E.C. and the long-term loans from the Ministry of the Interior, some millions of pounds would have to be raised by the villagers themselves to make it possible.

Economic prosperity in the Arab sector continues, and development proceeds there at a fair pace. It remains to be seen whether their better financial situation will influence the village elders and their local councils to find means of raising the necessary funds to light their homes the modern way. If they do, more than three-quarters of all Arab villages in Israel will probably have electricity within five years.

## STOCK EXCHANGE

## LETTER

The Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange is marking time. After the unprecedented rise during 1959 and most of 1960, prices have fluctuated during November 1960 and a downward trend has even set in. This tendency is probably due to profit taking and partly also to selling in order to release money for new issues.

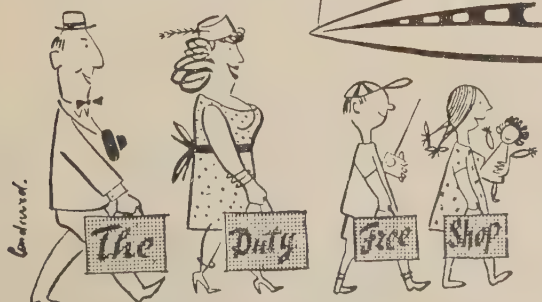
The issue of this week was a small offering of only £250,000 of shares in Nechushtan, hitherto a family undertaking, lift manufacturers and wholesalers of non-ferrous metals. The issue was no less than 30 times oversubscribed, although all applications had to be paid for in cash. The company will have quite a problem in allocating the shares wisely. This oversubscription shows clearly how much money is available for investment. Liquidity will be further increased by the repayment during December next of over £4,000,000 by the redemption of widely held Tavei-dollar bonds.

New issues offered so far are one for £1,000,000 by Dubek Cigarettes Co., which is offering 8 per cent Preferred Ordinary shares at 105, and a "rights" issue of Africa-Palestine Investments Ltd., which is offering one new share at 120 for two old shares held, and will in this way be seeking just over £1,250,000 of new money from its shareholders. It is expected that both these new issues will be fully taken up, as the terms offered are rather attractive.

The same may also be true in respect of a third issue of the Development and Mortgage Bank, which is expected to offer £1,000,000 Ordinary shares at 105.

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# ZIONISM

## BEN-GURION BLAST WAKES ISRAELIS

### NEW LOOK FOR ZIONIST ORGANISATION

from Amos Ben-Vered

#### Jerusalem :

It is a curious fact that, until Prime Minister Ben-Gurion stood up in the Knesset last week and denied the right of the Zionist Congress to call itself "Zionist," few Israelis were even aware of the fact that the Congress was due to meet here next month.

Whatever one may think of his views, he has succeeded in injecting the first, faint sign of interest among Israelis in this Zionist gathering. Now they are beginning to ask what it is all about.

Ben-Gurion's comment was sparked off by General Zionist Joseph Serlin who asked him whether it was proper that Israeli Cabinet Ministers, such as Dayan or Eban, should participate in Diaspora elections for the Congress. This kind of candidature, argued Serlin, lowered the prestige of the Israel Government in the eyes of Diaspora Jewry.

**Favoured by Goldmann :** Having expressed his view that no one should stand for Zionist Congress elections since the description "Zionist" did not fit the Congress, Ben-Gurion went on to say that this should not prevent those who differed with him—"and this includes most members of my own and other parties"—from taking part in the elections if they wished to do so.

Israelis now acquainting themselves with the headquarters structure of the Zionist Organisation may find that they are labouring in vain. Proposals now on the books will, if agreed, give the Jewish Agency a quite different aspect both organisationally and operationally.

Several parties have already made up their minds on these proposals which run very closely along lines known to be favoured by Dr. Nahum Goldmann. There are likely, for example, to be far fewer departments.

**Klutznick coming in ?** The Aliya and Absorption Departments will probably be merged and so, too, will the Information and External Relations Departments, with the possible addition of the Organisation Department. Several parties are pressing for amalgamation of the two sections now dealing with education, the one covering the general sphere and the other

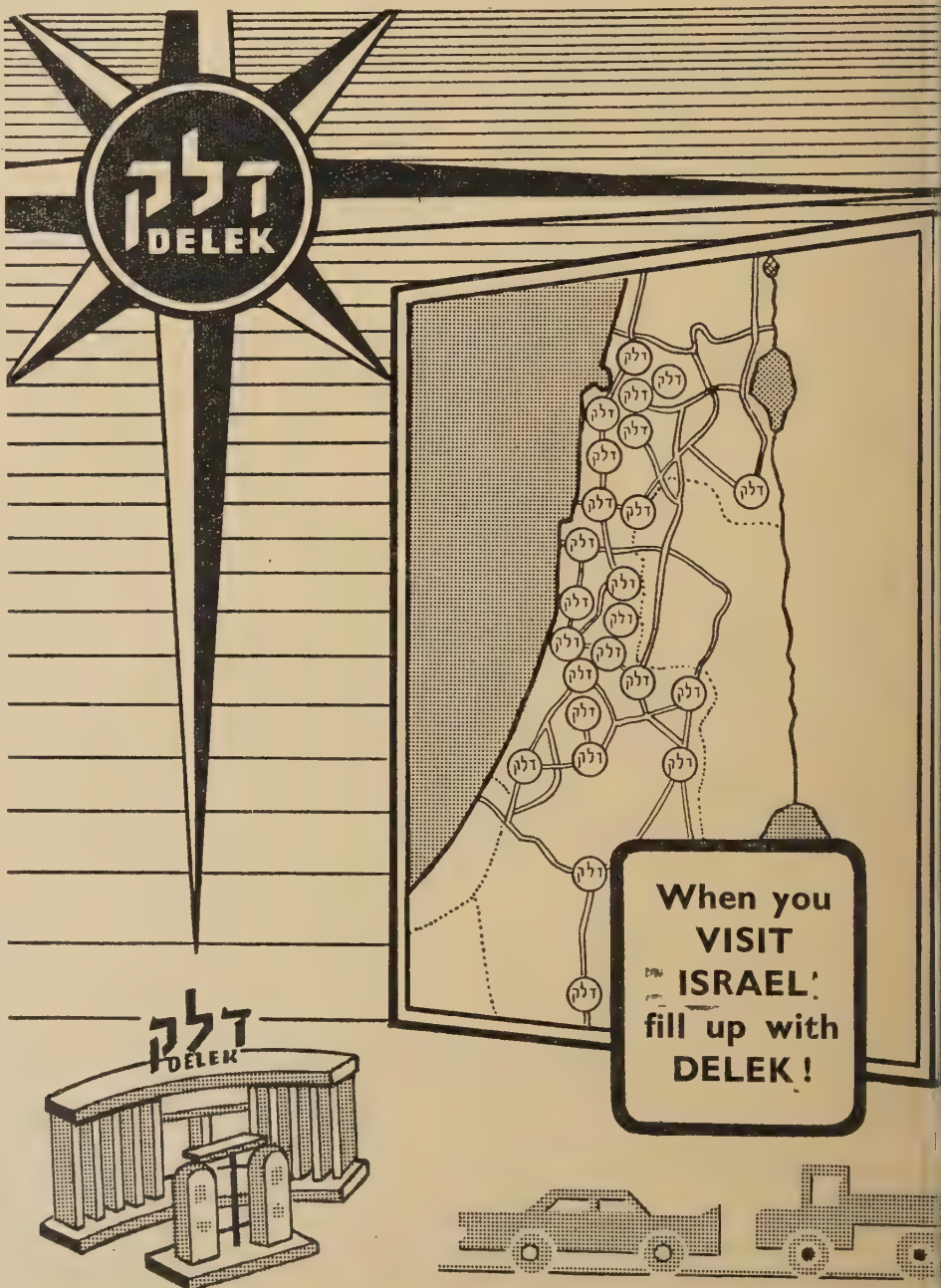
concentrating on religious education.

This would give the Agency something between seven and ten major "portfolios" for distribution among its leadership. A special place is foreseen for one major non-Zionist figure (probably Philip Klutznick of B'nai B'rith) should the non-Zionist organisations succeed in making their mark at Congress.

But the Executive itself, which has overriding authority, is again likely to have something in the region of twenty

members, including, in an *ex officio* capacity, the heads of the Keren Kayemet and the Keren Hayesod, and the two members due to be elected to the new posts of representative in Europe and Latin America.

**Western immigration :** These are matters already more or less agreed in principle by the major parties, and Dr. Goldmann is now engaged in hammering out the "whos" and "wheres" of the proposals. Mapai has not yet decided on its candi-



**"DELEK" THE ISRAEL FUEL CORP**



dates for Agency office but one of the certainties is said to be Dr. Ra'anana Weitz, at present director of the Settlement Department. Weitz will probably be given "special responsibility" for the Settlement Department, under the titular direction of Levi Eshkol.

Meir Grossman has announced that he will not stand for re-election to the Executive. His successor will probably be Haim Levanon, the former Mayor of Tel Aviv and at present chairman of the General Zionist Executive.

There are a number of projects especially dear to the hearts of one or other of the parties, for which lobbying has already begun. The General Zionists, for example, are pressing for the institution of a single authority to deal with the immigration and absorption of newcomers from the west. At present four departments have their fingers in the immigration pie.

**Budget clash foreseen:** Some of the non-socialist parties are hoping for the establishment of a right-wing coalition, to include Herut, both at Congress and in the new Executive. For the moment, however, this remains a somewhat distant hope. There are too many differences, both personal and practical, between them to promise much in this direction.

One of the major clashes at Congress is expected to develop over the distribution of the budget. The major part of Agency expenditure is at present devoted to operations inside Israel, especially settlement and absorption. This is to the liking of the left-wing parties which control the kibbutzim.

The General Zionists and Herut favour an expansion of activities abroad, especially in the spheres of information and education, at the expense of operations in Israel. The latter, they argue, should be the concern of the government.

**Mapai holds the key:** Mizrahi has no particular stand on this issue. Its major proposals are ideological rather than organisational (though the one flavours the other). They are demanding that greater emphasis be put on traditional Jewish values in education (they oppose the merger of the two education departments), that more teachers be sent overseas and that part of the burden of Jewish education should be shifted onto the shoulders of local communities.

The key to the organisational changes remains with Mapai. Most are known to favour the Goldmann line, but nothing will be said on this score until the Central Committee of the party gives the green light, probably in a fortnight's time.

Dr. Goldmann's own position remains

somewhat obscure. It seems that he will stay on as President of the Zionist Organisation, while relinquishing his chairmanship of the Agency Executive.

With both Sharett and Josephtal apparently disinclined to take the latter post, observers here are hard put to it to find worthy candidates for the position.

## OBITUARY

### JOE LEVY

In a tribute to the late Joe Levy this week, the Zionist Federation said.

The untimely passing of Joe Levy has removed from the Zionist scene a man who devoted his lifetime to work for Zion, especially among the Habonim and Hechalutz Movements.

He was a man of boundless enthusiasm, and he never undertook a task without giving his original mind and undivided energies to ensure its success. He was one of the founders of the Friends of Jewish Agricultural Training which has given so much encouragement to the Chalutz Movements in this country.

In recent years he organised, almost single-handed, a fund-raising campaign for the Summer in Israel Scheme, whereby 500 young people from Zionist youth movements and Jewish clubs have been assisted financially to spend six weeks visiting Israel.

Joe Levy was a man of kindly disposition, generous almost to a fault, and with an ebullient sense of humour, who shunned the limelight and demonstrated his love for Zion in a practical way, rather than through oratory.

The Movement will miss him sorely.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

**Saturday, December 3**  
**EAST LONDON ZIONIST ASSOCIATION.** Synagogue Hall, 262 Commercial Road, E.1. M'lava Malka gathering. Guest Speaker: Rabbi B. Lopian (Ohel Shem). Musical items by Rev. S. Milch (Sha'are Shomayim, Clapton). Mr. A. Marks will preside. 7.30 p.m.

**Monday, December 5**  
**ILFORD AND DISTRICT ZIONIST SOCIETY.** 99a Cranbrook Road, Ilford. "Impressions of Israel" by Lajos Lederer, Foreign Editor of the "Observer". 8.30 p.m.

**Tuesday, December 6**  
**THEODOR HERZL SOCIETY.** 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. Lecture series, H. C. Stevens will speak on "Music and Musicians in Israel—The Mann Auditorium". 8 p.m.

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# JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, Furnival House, 14 High Holborn, W.C.1. Chancery 5986/7

## BRADFORD HEARS TWO VIEWS OF ISRAEL

Bradford's entry into the 1960 J.P.A. campaign for Israel took place at a reception held at the Midland Hotel and presided over by O. M. Stroud, J.P. Guest speakers were Woolf Perry, chairman of the Zionist Federation, and H. A. Twelves, M.A., master at a local grammar school. A sum of £6,226 was raised from 52 contributors, as compared with £4,800 promised at the 1959 launching by 43 contributors.

Giving a non-Jewish view of Israel, Mr. Twelves, who had recently visited the country, told how he was struck by the contrast between Israel and Jordan. On the one hand he saw vitality, ingenuity and resourcefulness, and on the other neglect and decay. The speaker also gave a vivid description of the development of the Negev and of Elath. Mr. Twelves confessed that to him every page of the Bible came to life again during his stay in Israel. He was, he declared, looking forward to the day when "the Law will go forth from Jerusalem."

Jewish people tended to take too much for granted, Mr. Perry stated in his speech. Since the time of the Dispersion, 1,900 years ago, Jews had been at the mercy of others. Now, he pointed out, once again we legislate for ourselves.

Israel, the Z.F. chairman continued, was the possession of the Jewish people throughout the world and presented a challenge to world Jewry, to which it was complementary. Therefore they could not afford the luxury of complacency. In appealing for maximum financial support, Mr. Perry emphasised that this could not be a sacrifice but merely a participation; sacrifice was to be found only in Israel.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Philip Jerome, Bradford president.

## LORD SAMUEL PLANTS BARMITZVAH TREES

One of the earliest to respond to the J.N.F. president's appeal for the planting of trees in Anglo-Jewry's Barmitzvah Forest was Viscount Samuel, whose cheque arrived early last week.

This is indeed an act of faith in the future of Israel. Recognised as the leading figure of Anglo-Jewish life, Lord Samuel has just celebrated his 90th birthday.

## HACKNEY DOES IT AGAIN

Young in service but nevertheless most go-ahead of J.N.F. groups, Hackney Commission repeated its success of last year with the second annual Dinner and Ball held at the Carlton Rooms.

Once again, the J.N.F. president and Mrs. Chinn were the guests of honour. Mr. and Mrs. I. Simia were presented with a Golden Book certificate by Mr. Chinn in appreciation of their efforts on behalf of the Fund. The president spoke of the vast numbers of people who had been housed and rehabilitated in Israel since the birth of the state. "Last year alone," he said, "some 30,000 people had found a new life there." But there was still much to be done, and the biggest job was to bring life to the deserted expanse of the Negev.

Mr. Chinn's speech concluded with an appeal for trees, which met with so warm a response that the total proceeds at the event amounted to £1,750.

The honorary officers of Hackney Commission are: Rosser Chinn, president; J. Barden, S. Rurka, vice-presidents; I. Simia, chairman; P. Phillips, vice-chairman; A. Kritz, treasurer; C. Newman, secretary; L. Shocket, Box chairman; S. Deen, brochure chairman; Mrs. A. Zolin, Children's Page chairman.

## NEW LIFE IN THE VILLAGE OF LIGHT

### NAHLAT PERCY NEWMAN DEDICATION

A ceremony recalling one of the most generous bequests of recent years to the J.N.F. took place recently at Ora, in the Jerusalem Corridor. It owed its origin to a gift by the late Percy Newman of Birmingham, and the ceremony was performed in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Wills, who, since Mrs. Wills is Percy Newman's daughter, have a particular interest in the village and had gone to Israel especially to be present on this occasion.

When the project, which became known as Nahlat Percy Newman, was undertaken, Ora was a collection of hutments with its first settlers all Orthodox Oriental immigrants. Today there are fine houses with good agricultural soil and new young forests. The synagogue, shortly to be built, is named in memory of Mark and Maryan Cohen, parents of the late Mrs. Newman.

**At the dedication:** The dedication ceremony was a happy event not only for the villagers, but also for the members of the K.K.L. directorate. It was especially meaningful to Max Varon, now of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who as Max Weiner, was formerly director of the J.N.F. in London and a principal negotiator with the Newman family. He told the gathering how Mr. Newman had been particularly keen to have his name associated with a village that was to settle so many newcomers. These settlers dwelling on Israel's frontiers, were her future.

Joseph Weitz, director of the Land Development Authority, paid particular tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Wills, whose family had made it possible to establish and develop Ora through land reclamation and afforestation. He described how on the site of an ancient Arab village called Jaura, they had built a village whose name signified light — light for people returning to the land. This was not an empty name. The settlers had come, taken root and grown to love the area, and their only request was for more land. This request he believed the Land Development Authority could fulfil, by reclaiming a further 250 dunams next year, by improving the roads within the village as well as those to the gardens and planta-

THE DOCTORS & DENTISTS J.P.A. COMMITTEE

announce a

## CHANUCAH RECEPTION & FILM SHOW

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 7.45 p.m.

at THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL, Recital Room

Guest of Honour:

**Dr. ALEC LERNER**

In the Chair: Miss M. E. LANDAU, F.R.C.S.

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# J P A - J N F NEWS

tions, and by bringing another 10 families and meeting all the implications of such an increase. The J.N.F., Mr. Weitz assured them, would be partners in their work carried out through the contributions of Mr. and Mrs. Wills's family.

Also present at the ceremony were Harry Sabel, Dr. I. Weinstock, Zvi Wineberg, who presided, and Mrs. Rivka Cohen of the Ministry of Education.

**Presentation to Mrs. Wills:** A Yemenite necklace was presented by the villagers to Mrs. Wills and in thanking them she said how happy she and her husband were to see that "baby" Ora had grown into such a fine, strapping fellow.

To mark the event still further, saplings were planted at the site of the plaque.

## MORE BRIDGE LAUNCHINGS

Still more local meetings to publicise the 1961 Bridge Tournament are reported. Of the 30 people attending the Edgware meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Posner, there were entries from five pairs of participants. After presentation of the trophy to the local winners, M. Mitzman and J. Kalms, the gathering was addressed by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tarlo, while Alfred Rosenberg took the chair.

The committee consists of M. Posner, chairman and B. Posner and D. Lesser, joint hon. treasurers.

At Hampstead's launching, at the home

of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Leigh, Mr. Tarlo urged greater support from this district. Mrs. Leigh presented trophies to M. Weissberger and Mrs. J. Durran. New chairman is Mrs. B. L. Leighton, an active member of the Ladies committee.

Kenwood set itself a target of at least 30 pairs, i.e. double last year's entry, when it met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Morris. Among those present was M. Levin, chairman of the Citrus Marketing Board. For the second time the local winners were Mr. Morris and Sonny Stalbow, who received their cup at this meeting. Abel Harris was re-elected chairman, with Mr. Morris as deputy chairman and treasurer.

The Golders Green reception, held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Marks, was not quite so well attended. The local trophy-winners, H. Reik and D. Freedman, were presented with their awards. P. Zwirn is the chairman of this group, with J. Marks as secretary-treasurer.

## SEE "SPARTACUS"

Through the courtesy of Universal International the Jewish National Fund will benefit from a gala performance of the new film "Spartacus" on Thursday, December 8, (the evening after the royal premiere). The function, organised by the Younger J.N.F. Commissions, will be at the Metropole, Victoria.

Tickets, at 7s. 6d., 1 gn., 2 gns., and 3 gns., are obtainable from Geoffrey Lawson, Ridgemount, Courtenay Avenue, N.6.

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## JOINING FORCES FOR THE CRAZY GANG

The Jewish National Fund and Jewish Childs Day will join forces on Thursday, December 22, 1960, to present the new Crazy Gang Show at the Victoria Palace. This show will make variety history as it is to be the last-ever Crazy Gang Show, and this is the second night of the run.

Rosser Chinn and Mrs. Simon R. Jacobs are presidents of this endeavour. The very active committee consists of Dr. A. P. Magonet, Mrs. Isaac Wolfson (vice-presidents); S. J. Birn, Mrs. B. Jacobs (chairmen); N. Ezro, Miss B. C. Mond, Mrs. E. Osband, Mrs. H. Ross, Mrs. G. Silver, H. Wicksman (vice-chairmen); G. G. Bunzl, Mrs. J. Steinberg (treasurers); Miss N. Hurstbourne, Mrs. L. Kaye (secretaries).

J.N.F. Commissions sponsoring this event with Jewish Childs Day are Finchley, Stamford Hill and Neasden.

## MANCHESTER

### TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

Most schools and Hebrew classes in Manchester were represented at the third annual Teachers' Conference held recently under the auspices of the J.N.F. Education department. Dr. J. J. Slotki, M.A., Ph.D., presided and introduced Moshe Davis and David Barkar of Head Office, who addressed the meeting. Another speaker was Mrs. Naomi Coleman.

Tribute was paid to Manchester's keen participation in the educational programme of J.N.F. A vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Linton, headmaster of King David Junior School, was seconded by Aaron Jacobs, hon. secretary of the Manchester J.N.F. Commission.



Mr. and Mrs. Leo Wills of Birmingham unveiling plaque at Ora. With Max Varon (extreme left) are some of the proud young settlers.



## JPA - JNF NEWS

# "MISS ISRAEL" AT YOUNGER COMMISSION EVENT



L. Goodman, Helen Kaye, Loretta Defries, Mr. and Mrs. V. Leaf and Clive Stern join Miss Israel at the dance.

A dance held at the Londoner Hotel last week was the first event to launch the newly-formed Younger Commission to be known as the "President's Group." Miss Israel (Gila Golan) was the principal attraction, and the attendance of a large gathering resulted in a most successful evening.

This Group consists of young married and engaged couples. It has no executive, but each member plays the part for which he or she is best suited.

Guiding spirit of the "President's Group" is Clive Stern, who has always worked so indefatigably for the success of the Younger J.N.F. Commissions.

## YOUNGER J.N.F. COMMISSIONS

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RIDGEMOUNT,  
COURTENAY AVENUE, N.6

## STRENGTHENING RELIGIOUS TIES

This summer, the Jewish National Fund decided to establish a Synagogue department whose work would cover the whole of the United Kingdom. It would follow, in principle, the activities carried out by the Synagogue department of the K.K.L. in Jerusalem, headed by Rabbi Weinstock. The new department's aim will be to increase awareness of the importance of the J.N.F.'s work and to intensify fund-raising.

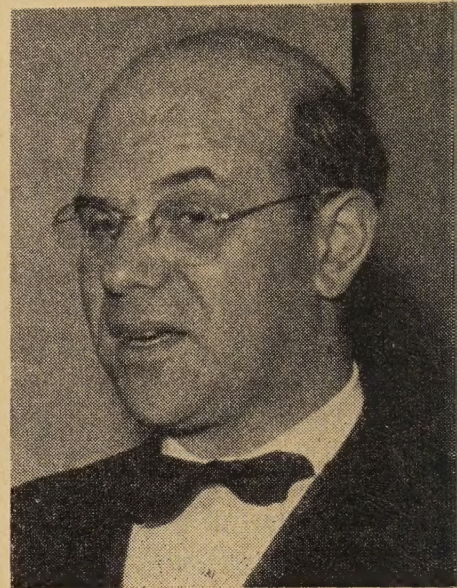
**Publicising the J.N.F.:** There is still a feeling in the community that the J.N.F. and the Synagogue are two worlds apart. This is a grossly inaccurate impression which the Synagogue department is seeking to rectify. For example, it is raising money for trees in Israel through the many simchot which mark the life of a Jew, starting with *Brit Milah*, *Pidyon Haben*, *Barmitzvah*, *Batmitzvah* and wedding celebrations; in addition, plans are nearly ready for tree donations to be made on Yizkor occasions.

Other projects planned include a J.N.F. Shabbat, preferably just before Tu b'Shvat, when ministers or prominent friends of the J.N.F. would address the congregation on the achievements and tasks of the J.N.F. and donations would be dedicated to the Fund; and the fuller use of *Sefer Barmitzvah* and *Sefer Batmitzvah*.

**Yizkor booklet:** On the occasion when Yizkor is said, special booklets containing the memorial prayers will be distributed. A card inside enables one to mark the occasions with a living memorial in the form of trees. These will be planted in the new British Yizkor Forest recently set aside for this purpose. There can, we believe, be no more fitting way of commemorating one's dear ones. Another advantage of the Yizkor booklet is that it contains the standard prayers, thus obviating the confusion caused at present by so many variations of text. This publication should become as widely used as the "Grace after Meals" booklet.

**Support needed:** Chairman of the executive committee of the Synagogue department is Harry Landy. The vice-chairman is Rev. A. Rosenfeld, with Rev. M. Weisman, who is also a chaplain with the R.A.F., as secretary.

All Commissions are urged to endorse the support accorded to the department at the recent Conference by helping to implement its aims. The secretary is



Harry Landy, chairman, Synagogue department.

ready at any time to visit Commissions and communities for this purpose and also to help develop relations between Commissions and religious bodies.

It is too early yet to measure concrete results, but undoubtedly there is great scope for this work in our community. The general feeling is that, given time and support from all over the country, the department will justify its existence a hundred times over.

M.W.

## THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

**E.C. LONDON:** Hatton Garden Diamond Dealers, collected by Mr. I. M. Engel, c/o 87 Hatton Garden, E.C.1, £82.3.0.

**SHEFFIELD:** Dr. H. P. Brody, 74 Ringinglow Road, £5.5.0. Mrs. Barrow, 31 Corporation Buildings, £3.2.0. Dr. E. Rosenfield, 2 Ringinglow Road, £2.2.0. Dr. S. Pappworth, 136 Ringinglow Road, £2.2.0. Mr. Lyons, 30 Rutland Park, £2.0.6. Mr. S. Weston, 241 Millhouses Lane, 11, £2.0.0.

**STOKE-ON-TRENT:** Mr. J. Kay, 78 Dartmouth Avenue, Westlands, Newcastle, Staffs., £3.3.0. Mr. R. Myers, 51 Whitmore Road, Newcastle, Staffs., £3.3.0. Mr. J. Myers, Thornbrook, Hillwood Drive End, Staffs., £3.3.0. Mr. A. Viner, 16 Sutherland Drive, Newcastle, Staffs., £3.3.0. Mr. Gold, 12 Sutherland Drive, Newcastle, Staffs., £3.3.0. Mr. Davis, 41 Greenway, Trentham, £3.0.0. Mr. J. Sumberg, Rosefield, Sutherland Drive, Newcastle, Staffs., £2.2.0. Messrs. Hanley, Glass and China, Marble Street, Hanley, £2.2.0. Miss S. C. Simon, 85 The Parkway, Hanley, £2.2.0. Mr. A. Simon, 85 The Parkway, Hanley, £2.2.0. Mr. J. Grossman, 37 Avenue Road, Shelton, £2.2.0. Mrs. Copeland, 30 Tontine Street, Hanley, £2.2.0. Mr. B. Davis, Sylvan House, Basford, £2.2.0. Mr. Saul Simon, J.P., 7/11 Hope Street, Hanley, £2.2.0. Mr. M. Singer, Eden Lodge, Stanley, Stockton Brook, £2.2.0.

**WHITLEY BAY:** Mr. Sellinger, £9.1.0. Messrs. Dukes and Markus, £7.18.0. Mr. E. S. Markus, £7.5.0. Mr. E. Calsel, £4.13.9. Mr. Epstein, £3.10.0. Mr. Luper, £3.0.0. Mr. E. Ison, £2.2.0. Mr. Sandler, £2.0.0. Mr. P. Morris, £2.0.0.

**GLASGOW:** Mr. E. Sunderland, 29 Riverside Road, S.3, £2.12.6. Messrs. A. Harris Ltd., 16 Royal Exchange Square, C.1, £2.12.6. Mr. S. Lipsey, 47 Regwood Street, S.1, £2.12.0. Mr. J. Mellick, 160 Hope Street, C.2, £2.12.0. Mr. D. N. Links, 51 Wilson Street, C.1, £2.12.0. Mr. C. Stone, 176 Buchanan Street, C.1, £2.0.0. Mrs. J. Mellick, 217 Titwood Road, S.1, £2.0.0.



A N G L O - J E W R Y ' S

## Barmitzvah Tribute to Israel

AN INVITATION FROM THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

*This coming year will mark the 13th anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel and the Barmitzvah year of Jewish independence. This surely will be the occasion to express our pride in a young nation which, by its own endeavours, and in partnership with the Jews of the world, has changed the course of modern history. Will you therefore join with us at the Jewish National Fund in a tribute that will be of inestimable importance to Israel and will endure for generations to come?*

*We intend to plant a Barmitzvah Forest on the outskirts of Jerusalem in commemoration of these epoch-making 13 years, and we are sure that every Jewish family and community in Great Britain and Ireland will want to be represented. The names of those planting 13 trees, or multiples of this number, will be included in a special volume for presentation to Mr. Izhak Ben-Zvi, the President of Israel.*

*Afforestation is a vital need to Israel, for it provides employment and helps to make the soil fertile. You may plant 13 trees for £4.11.0. I shall personally acknowledge all contributions, great or small.*

*Rosa Chinn*

Please detach and send to:

The President, Barmitzvah Tribute to Israel,  
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND, 65 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1

*I wish to inscribe.....trees as my Gift on the  
occasion of Israel's Barmitzvah year in the name(s) of:*

You may plant

13 trees for	£4.11.0
39 trees for	£13.13.0
130 trees for	£45.10.0
1,300 trees for	£455. 0.0

*You may spread the cost, if desired, by contributing smaller numbers of trees to total 13 within 12 months.*

NAME & ADDRESS IN BLOCK LETTERS, PLEASE

SIGNATURE



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"Glentwist"—All Worsted 18ozs. Fancy Twist Suitings

"Jerotropix"—Tropical Suitings



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